THE ROTARIAN

The Magazine of Service

The Case for Organized Labor

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

A Reply to Samuel Gompers

By W. L. HUGGINS

Business Standards and Rotary

By CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH

The Crippled Children's Movement and the Personal Touch

By ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG

Canterbury: Ancient and Modern

By ALFRED BAYNTON

Other Contributors: WILLIAM WINANS · F. D. VAN AMBURGH
CHARLES ST. JOHN · MAUDE CHARLTON GIBSON

OCTOBER · 1922



ROTARY HOTELS

Under the direction of
L. M. Boomer

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All over the country today manufacturers, jobbers, and merchants are giving serious consideration to this important and conspicuously demonstrated fact; the public prefer to buy nationally advertised brands of merchandise. And public demand is the last word in all economic situations. No one can go against it and long endure.

This will mean, then, that more and more manufacturers will seek out ways to make their products worthy of a distinctive trademark and a sustained plan of advertising. It will mean that merchants will more and more give preference in their stocks to advertised brands. It will mean that the jobbers will more and more arrange to supply the merchant with advertised brands.

But new advertisers, manufacturers who are finally convinced that their future lies in the direction of an advertised product, will discover that the magic power of advertising cannot be applied overnight. It may require sustained effort to attain a position of equality with competitors who have been advertising for many years. This will be an unwelcome discovery. But it will be found to be the truth, and will be their only hope of gaining a substantial foothold in what, from now on, must continue to be a more keenly competitive market than we have known for a generation.

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THE ROTARIAN

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The Case for Organized Labor

A Reply to Governor Henry J. Allen's Article on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

By SAMUEL GOMPERS
President, American Federation of Labor

IT is my purpose in this article to discuss the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and the principle which it involves and to give attention to some of the statements made in the September issue of THE ROTARIAN by Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas.

The idea embodied in the Court of Industrial Relations established in Kansas under the leadership of Governor Allen is an issue of the first importance throughout our country. The stated purpose of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations is to prevent strikes and lockouts in order that there may be no stoppage of essential industries.

Of course those who support the Court of Industrial Relations make for it whatever argument appears to fit the occasion. They argue that the Court is established to promote justice in industrial relations and to prevent unfair practices. It is indisputable, however, that the principal purpose of the institution is to prevent strikes. It must follow that unless strikes are prevented the institution is a failure.

Labor makes two principal assertions in opposition to the Industrial Court and these assertions apply to all forms of state compulsion in the settlement of industrial disputes. First, the underlying principle is undemocratic and therefore unsound and objectionable wherever men and women believe in democracy; second, in practice the idea does not work, it does not achieve its prime purpose.

Governor Allen has made the statement that during the two years of its existence the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations has decided thirty-nine cases, thirty-seven of these decisions having been accepted by both sides. Naturally Governor Allen states those facts which are most favorable to his contention. That undoubtedly is the reason for his failure to state that the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations neither prevented nor settled the only important industrial disputes which have occurred in Kansas since the court was established.

The Court did not prevent and it did not settle the strike of packing-house workers in Kansas. It did not prevent and it did not settle the strike of coal miners in Kansas. It did not prevent and it did not settle the strike of railway shop workers in Kansas. These are the only industrial disputes of importance that have occurred since the Court was established and in these its futility and failure have been complete. It will be noted that Governor Allen omits to say what was the result of the two cases decided by the Industrial Court which were not accepted by both sides. My information is that the dissatisfaction in both of them was so great that prolonged strikes ensued and hence in these cases the utter failure of that law is demonstrated.

Whether or not the constitutional right to picket has been abolished by the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations is of secondary importance to the fact that the strikes themselves have been no more prevented in Kansas than they have been in states where there is no Court of Industrial Relations.

If, as Governor Allen asserts, it has been made impossible to picket in Kansas that is merely an additional disgrace for Kansas and is in no sense an argument for the Court itself.

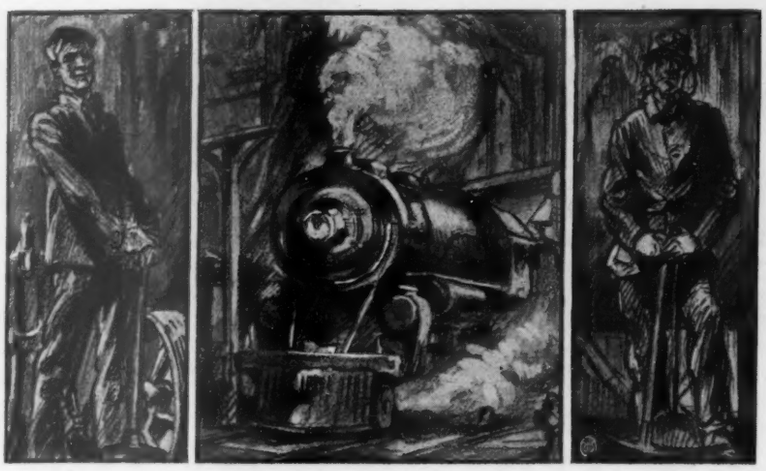
GOVERNOR ALLEN may pride himself upon the extent to which freed m has been destroyed in the state that has so frequently inspired those who have struggled for freedom elsewhere, but I have an abiding faith that in due time

More Views on Industrial Court

THE present industrial situation, a factor affecting every avenue of the national life, has been the cause of many attempts to secure permanent industrial peace and prosperity. Among these attempts was the establishment, in Kansas, of the Court of Industrial Relations. During its two years of existence this court has been widely discussed by all classes of society, and many conflicting opinions have been expressed as to its effectiveness in decreasing industrial strife by preventing the stoppage of essential industries and adjudicating industrial disputes. Last month "The Rotarian" presented the viewpoint of a representative of the general public, Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas. This month we are able to present to our readers an authoritative reply from organized labor to Governor Allen's article, as expressed by Samuel Gompers, for thirty-eight years the president of the American Federation of Labor.

In order to present the question of industrial courts in still another light, advance proofs of Mr. Gomper's article were submitted to W. L. Huggins, the presiding judge of the Kansas Industrial Court, who has written a reply to Mr. Gomper's article, which also appears in this issue.

We appreciate the opportunity of presenting to our readers these expressions by two leaders upon a question that is of considerable importance at this time. No responsibility is assumed for the opinions expressed by the writers.—*The Editors.*



Kansas will redeem herself and repudiate the reaction of the present moment.

Governor Allen's language is that the Court of Industrial Relations "denies to employees the right to enter into a conspiracy to close the factory." The men cease work and leave the factory. If the factory is closed it is the employers who close it.

In his language also the law "prohibits any employer of labor from establishing a lockout or a blacklist." He describes the Court as a tribunal of "impartial justice" to which the employer must come with his case, meanwhile keeping his "institution running while the Court determines upon the rights of the employer." And, says the Governor, "it says to them both the same thing."

It is true that the law makes these commands but it is equally true that the commands of the law are regularly disregarded and ineffective. It is generally accepted as a truth that disregard for any law brings all law into contempt.

While the Kansas Court has rendered decisions in a number of minor cases it has failed to preserve continuous operation of industry wherever a serious dispute has occurred, which means, as it happens, wherever employers have been sufficiently determined to conduct their establishments without regard to the wishes or necessities of the workers in those establishments.

It should be known that in nearly all cases which the Court has decided the Court has acted more in the rôle of mediator than in the rôle of judicial arbiter. Everyone who is at all familiar with industry knows that adjustment of trivial, and frequently of important, disputes through mediation to which both parties are agreed, is a common occurrence.

It is ridiculous for the Governor to assert that the Kansas Law "prohibits" employers from establishing lockouts or blacklists. The law may seek to prohibit but in the two years of its existence it has not prohibited employers from doing anything which they were sufficiently determined to do, and which they had done before the Kansas Compulsory Law was enacted or for that, before Governor Allen was born.

It is not generally known, although it should be, that in so important a case as the strike of the packinghouse workers, involving several thousand men and women in Kansas, the Court issued no decision at all, retiring from the field completely after an ineffective and totally disregarded initial gesture.

It may be worth while to take note of Governor Allen's assertion that a strike is "a conspiracy to close the factory." If that were a proper definition for stoppage of work commonly called a strike, the proponents of the Kansas law might have slightly more moral justification than they now have for their support of that undemocratic proposition.

Organizations of wage earners are formed for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of wage earners, for the protection and improvement of their working conditions and general standards of employment and living. They seek always to establish relations with employers through which there may be negotiation, conciliation, and joint agreement covering the terms and conditions of work, the hours during which work shall be performed, and the wages which shall be paid for work.

In the event that the employers and the workers are unable to agree upon terms and conditions, there is naturally a severance of relations. If the workers find it impossible to accept proposals made by the employer they cease to work. Labor asserts that in thus ceasing to work the workers are exercising a lawful, constitutional, and moral right.

SO great a democrat as Abraham Lincoln fervently declared, "Thank God we have a country in which working men may quit work." Labor maintains that there is not an institution on earth and that none can be created which can with justice demand that workers give service in industry under terms which are inimical and repugnant to those who are required to give the service.

The right to quit work must be maintained inviolate if freedom is to be preserved. The essential difference between free men and slaves is that free men may quit work and may move from place to place in accordance with their own will and regardless of the wishes either of the employer or of the state. There are other differences but they are relatively of minor importance. Slaves may not leave their work in accordance with their own will and consequently they may not move from place to place. They are chained to their jobs.

As a result of the Civil War the Thirteenth Amendment was written into the Constitution of the United States, providing that nowhere within the jurisdiction of our federal government shall there be either slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. No matter with what fine phraseology the Kansas idea may be cloaked, the truth is that it seeks to establish a condition of involuntary servitude, a condition wherein men may not of their free will leave their work and go elsewhere.

To say that a stoppage of work is "a conspiracy to close the factory" is to distort the truth and to misrepresent the fundamental principle which is at work, as well as to interject the legalistic phrase of "conspiracy" to a normal, natural, and righteous agreement. The word "conspiracy" is freely used by those who wish to misrepresent either the practices or the motives of trade unionists. We have not yet reached the stage in America when it is a conspiracy to decline to accept whatever wages or working conditions an employer may offer. If the time ever comes when such an action is regarded by the law and punished by the law as a conspiracy, it will be when the democratic ideal is without effect in our republic.

It is asserted that certain alleged practices on the part of workers had much to do with inspiring Governor Allen and the Kansas legislature in the enactment of the Court of Industrial Relations Law. The governor cites certain cases of alleged restriction of output. He speaks of certain industrial maladjustments and he says that for my own part I "borrowed the un-American doctrine that slacking was helpful and would produce a new domination for labor." He asserts that "it is necessary to do away with the pernicious idea that labor prospers most when it works least."

Upon the signing of the Armistice reactionary employers generally resolved upon a course of conduct calculated greatly to reduce wages and to deteriorate the conditions of labor. Labor proclaimed that it would resist these efforts to the utmost. The standards which had been established were standards which approached justice and equity, and labor

was resolved to maintain those standards. Labor was resolved to resist to the utmost and in every proper and lawful manner the attempts of reactionary employers to force reaction upon the workers.

The American trade-union movement has never either tolerated or practiced restriction of output. There may be isolated cases in which small groups have resorted to practices which no one would approve, but these instances are so few as to be unworthy of consideration.

AS a matter of fact, these instances are so few in number that Governor Allen finds himself under the extreme necessity of quoting a statement of James Larkin advising the workers to do as little as possible for as much as possible. It so happens that James Larkin is an avowed Communist, in no way representative of American labor, not a member of any American trade union and the spokesman for a doctrine which has been repudiated overwhelmingly and decisively by the three conventions of the American Federation of Labor which have been held since the Russian revolution. A contention which must be supported by evidence of that character is unworthy of consideration.

Governor Allen says that "slacking is not an American doctrine." American labor not only believes in the truth of that assertion but has made it a cardinal principle from the very first. It is stretching a point indeed for the Governor to attempt to make a case for his autocratic experiment out of alleged practices on the part of labor which have no existence in fact. Indeed it comes with ill grace from Governor Allen or from any other person in America to charge or to insinuate that America's workers are slackers or restrict output when as a matter of fact, known to all observers and thinkers, the production of America's workers in the aggregate is greater than that of the workers of any other country on the face of the globe.

There is no restriction of output by American labor, and so long as American labor is left free there will be none. No one can say what measures it will be necessary to adopt if tyranny, imperialism, and autocracy gain control of our industrial world either through the efforts of reactionary legislators and politicians or of the ruthless and reactionary employers.

I cannot forego the opportunity to discuss for a moment the situation in the mining fields of Kansas, to which the Governor called attention. In his recent telegram to President Harding, Governor Allen stated that fifty per cent of the miners of Kansas are at work. In his article he calls attention to the imprisonment of Alexander Howatt, who at the time of his imprisonment was the president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America. The Governor is apparently unaware of the ridiculousness of his own assertion which, while proclaiming that half the miners are at work, by the same token admits that half of them are not at work—on strike.

The full truth of the mining situation illustrates as well as anything can the injustice and the inequity perpetrated by the institution of which the Governor is so proud.

As a result of a decision of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations between a certain mine owner and the employes of that mine, a strike of the miners in Kansas took place. None of the miners who went on strike was either arrested or imprisoned, but Howatt and his vice-president, Dorchy, were arrested, tried, and sentenced to prison for contempt of court. The United Mine Workers of America decided that the miners of Kansas had not exhausted all the methods of adjustment provided for in the agreement with the mine owners. As a result of this decision the district organization of which Howatt was president was suspended.

The suspension was for violation of the provisions of the contract with the employers and not for opposition to the Kansas law. Nevertheless, those who were suspended automatically ceased to be members of the Miners' Union and could no longer work in union mines. When the strike took place, therefore, these suspended miners who were no longer union members went to work. They could not work under union conditions but they could work under non-union conditions and this they did.

The fifty per cent of Kansas miners who were at work when Governor Allen made his statement were the miners who had struck against a decision of the Kansas Court and who subsequently were deprived of their union membership. Thus, it was not by virtue of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations that fifty per cent of the miners were at work in Kansas during the strike. It was by virtue of a ruling made within the union; so that if the Kansas miners had not been suspended by their organization there undoubtedly would have been no miners at work in Kansas during the strike.

I wonder what reason Governor Allen can give for the failure to prevent the strike of 50 per cent of the miners of Kansas, whom he admits were not at work.

I have confined my discussion to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. What is to be said in connection with that institution is to be said in connection with every institution which seeks by governmental authority to make it unlawful for workers to cease work and to impose upon workers by state compulsion terms which it is unlawful for them to refuse to accept.

IT is argued that there is a public necessity which is paramount to the right of workers to cease work. Much is made of that alleged necessity. No one will contend that an avoidable stoppage of work is desirable, but America can never afford to contend that the restoration of slave labor, compulsory labor, involuntary servitude in any form is desirable. Stoppage of work at times does result in inconvenience to persons who are not involved in the dispute. It is better by far that there be this temporary inconvenience than that there be the restoration of slave labor, compulsory labor, involuntary servitude in any form in our republic.

There is no such thing as a detached and uninterested general public. Our whole population is divided as employers and employed. There is none with normal faculties who is not numbered either among the employed or employers. There is no one in our whole population who can properly claim detachment



from one side or the other of every industrial question. Everyone must be interested either in the securing of justice or in the imposition of injustice.

I am sure that few Americans would admit anything but an honest desire that justice prevail in every industrial dispute. I am confident, therefore, as my fellows are confident, that no matter what weird and undemocratic experiment may be made by those who are either self-seeking or ignorant, the basic principles of American freedom and democracy will prevail.

The right of workers to stop work either singly or in groups, where the terms offered are not satisfactory, will be maintained. The paramount interest of all Americans—even of those who do not recognize it—is that justice be done, that the road to progress be kept open and that development of industrial relations be along normal, natural, rational, and democratic lines. The trade-union movement will contribute of its best to that end. It will contend with all of its might against anything else.

Voluntary arbitration agreed upon by both parties to a labor dispute is always a principle to be supported. Conciliation is one of the first tenets of the trade-union movement. There is nothing in common between these and arbitrary decrees by a governmental tribunal having power of compulsion, which carries with it enforced labor. The fact is that the state tribunal puts an end to conciliation, puts an end to voluntary agreement, puts an end to all bargaining and to all give-and-take between employers and workers. It makes them litigants instead, each contending for a maximum, each fearing to approach the other in a spirit of conciliation, each in constant preparation for a suit instead of in the development of cooperative, helpful, joint relations of mutual trust and respect.

The road upon which Governor Allen has established his Court of Industrial Relations is the backward road to yesterday, the road back to strife, distrust, and hostility. There can be no peace, no progress and no freedom on that road. American labor will not go that way.

A Reply to Samuel Gompers

By W. L. HUGGINS

Presiding Judge, Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

I AM very appreciative of the opportunity of reading the Gompers' article on the Industrial Court. Mr. Gompers seems to stress the idea that the Kansas Industrial Act and the tribunal which it creates have both miserably failed. If that were true it seems strange that such an extended argument would be deemed necessary. It would seem more appropriate to let them die in peace rather than to disturb their expiring paroxysms.

The entire article is based upon the presumption, apparently always indulged in by labor leaders, that the Kansas Industrial Act imposes upon labor involuntary servitude. If Mr. Gompers had but taken the trouble to read section 17 of the act before writing his article he would not, I assume, have indulged in that presumption:

> "Nothing in this act shall be construed as restricting the right of any individual employee engaged in the operation of any such industry, employment, public utility, or common carrier, to quit his employment at any time"—

is the language of the statute. In view of this section of the act I can not understand the purpose of Mr. Gompers' assertion that the law has *failed to compel men to work!* But his information with regard to the experience of the Court of Industrial Relations in the more than two years of the administration of the Industrial Act is equally erroneous. This, I assume, is not Mr. Gompers' fault, but the fault or failure of his advisers.

As an instance of this erroneous information he asserts that the Industrial Court not only did not prevent the nation-wide packing-house strike, but says: "The Court issued no decision at all, retiring from the field after an ineffectual initial gesture."

Now here are the bare facts, briefly stated:

The Attorney General filed an ordinary complaint in the Court of Industrial Relations alleging that a strike was imminent in the packing-house industry and that such a strike would be contrary to the Industrial Act. The Court took prompt action, served legal notices, issued subpoenas, and held a hearing at Kansas City, Kansas (our principal packing center). At the hearing, which extended over a part of two days, much testimony was taken. From that testimony the Court found that through "plant councils" of employees the packers had negotiated a contract covering wages and working conditions, that the contract was fairly entered into; that a very large percentage of the employees were satisfied therewith and willing to continue at work; that from the safe distance of the city of Chicago national officials of the packing-house employees' unions had ordered a strike; that a small percentage of the working people (consisting mostly of officers of local unions) had obeyed the order. Upon these facts the Court found that there was no controversy between employers and employees; that such as had quit their employment were no longer employees, and therefore had no standing in the Industrial Court.

Thereupon the mayor of the city, the chief of police, and the sheriff of the county were called in and a simple question was put to them: "Are you able, with your local police and sheriff's assistants, to efficiently enforce the anti-picketing and anti-intimidation sections of the Kansas Industrial Act, and thus to protect every person who desires to work in the packing industry in Kansas City, Kansas?"

TO this question was added the suggestion that if there was any doubt about the abilty of the local officers to thoroughly enforce the law the governor would be called over the long-distance telephone and asked to send a company of the National Guard immediately. The National Guard was not necessary. The local officials enforced the law. They dispersed all crowds upon the streets in the vicinity of the packing houses, they patrolled the streets leading to and from the packing-house district. In what I regard as a rather remarkable manner they protected the humblest citizens, men and women, who desired to work and receive wages as free men and free women. The packing-house strike in Kansas amounted to nothing. The market for live stock was in no way disturbed. In fact live stock was shipped into the Kansas City market from outside the district because of the ability of the Kansas City packing houses to handle the product. For a few days the plants did not operate to full efficiency, because it took a little time to train the new workers, but within ten days full efficiency was attained and has been continued ever since. Some isolated attempts at "rough work" occurred and the perpetrators were promptly arrested. This is the manner in which, as expressed by Mr. Gompers, "the Court issued no decision at all, retiring from the field."

Shortly after the packing-house strike it was reported in the newspapers that the president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor in a speech at Wichita, stated: "We have got to secure the repeal

of the Industrial Act. We can not win any strike if we can not picket."

In regard to the coal strike, Mr. Gompers criticises the failure of the law to prevent the strike. This strike also was called from a safe distance—Indianapolis. At the time it was called Mr. Howatt and five of his associates who were not so cautious, but had called a strike within the state, were in jail in the very district in which the strike was called. They are still in jail. If there was any failure in regard to the coal strike it was purely the failure of the Court to act, and not a failure of the law. Only one order was made with regard to the coal strike by the Court of Industrial Relations. That was made on the 30th of March, two days before the strike occurred, and merely extended the old contract for a period of thirty days. The Court was divided in the matter of the coal strike, and I was the dissenter. I was not satisfied, and I am not satisfied, with the action taken by the Court of Industrial Relations; but no criticism can be made against the law on that account. No law is effective except when it is vigorously administered and enforced. I call Mr. Gompers' attention, however, to the fact that a considerable number of miners who were followers of Mr. Howatt and who had been "excommunicated" by the miners' national organization, produced quite a quantity of coal in Kansas during the summer months. I call Mr. Gompers' attention to the fact that the organized miners did not interfere with such production in Kansas as they did interfere with a much smaller production in Illinois. I suggest that perhaps the Kansas non-union miners were protected somewhat by the fear the union miners had of the Industrial Law rather than from any respect they may have had for it. But it can not be stated, in view of these facts, that the law failed.

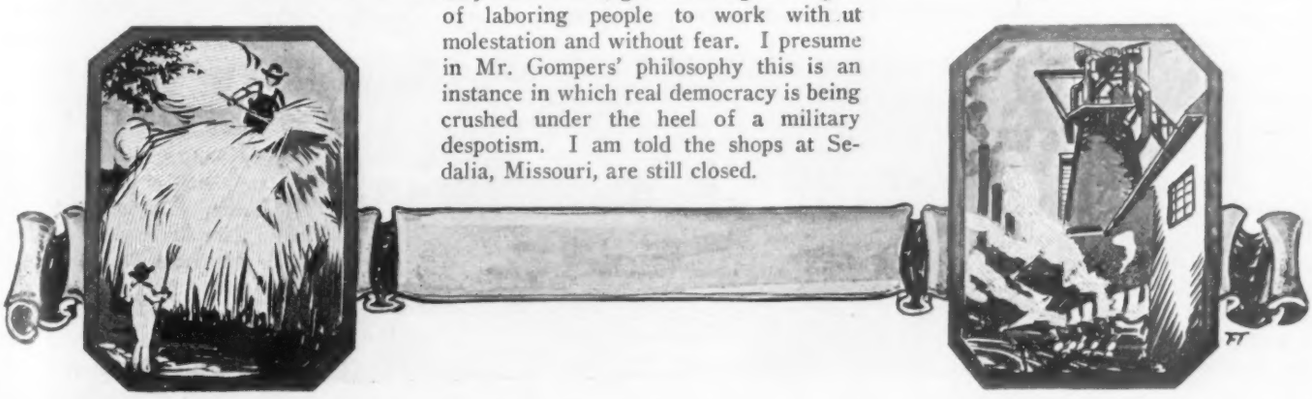
The nation-wide railway strike also was called from a safe distance—Chicago. Furthermore, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations had no jurisdiction of the industrial controversy involved for a reason well known to all lawyers. The United States Railway Labor Board had taken jurisdiction of that controversy, and having once taken it that tribunal must retain it to the end, to the exclusion of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. Therefore, there was nothing for the Kansas tribunal to do in the premises. However, I want to make it plain that the Kansas Industrial Law is one thing and the Court of Industrial Relations which it creates is another. While the Industrial Court had no jurisdiction of the controversy between the railroads and their employees, at the same time the Industrial Act prohibited picketing and intimidation, and that section of the act has again been enforced by the peace officers of the state under the direction of the chief peace officer, the governor, with the assistance of the Attorney General's department, the county attorneys, the mayors of cities, the sheriffs of counties, and the local peace officers of all grades. And bear in mind that railroad shops in Kansas are, and have been continuously, in operation. Two examples I will give:

THE great shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company at Topeka, Kansas, employing thousands of men, have been in continuous operation. It is true that the efficiency of the shops was reduced materially early in the strike, but within a few days the strikers' places were taken by new men, and within a few weeks the shops were running with practical efficiency. Other Santa Fe shops in other parts of the state have also been operating efficiently, and I have it upon what I regard as the best of authority, that since this strike began the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has had an unprecedented freight and passenger traffic all the way between the Rocky Mountains and Chicago, and the only interruption to its service was caused by that humiliating example of the so-called loyalty of organized labor which stopped the trains and left women and children to suffer upon the deserts of Arizona and eastern California.

The second example, the M. K. & T. Railway Company, has big shops at Parsons, Kansas, and big shops at Sedalia, Missouri. The Parsons shops are operating, I am told, to full capacity. It is true that a company of Kansas National Guard composed of young citizens of Kansas of good moral character and approved physical condition is on duty at Parsons, guaranteeing the rights of laboring people to work without molestation and without fear. I presume in Mr. Gompers' philosophy this is an instance in which real democracy is being crushed under the heel of a military despotism. I am told the shops at Sedalia, Missouri, are still closed.

There is significance in the fact that Mr. Gompers mentions only nation-wide strikes. There are no local strikes in Kansas. We are laboring under the difficulty which always comes when a state law is not supported by the national government, but I want to assure the readers of THE ROTARIAN that the Kansas Industrial Act has not failed, but on the contrary has made a moderate success to date. Its constitutionality in all its essential features has been sustained by unanimous decisions of the Kansas Supreme Court. It has never failed at any point as to its validity or constitutionality. Personally, I am firm in the faith that Congress will in the near future enact a federal law of similar import, creating a tribunal of a high judicial nature (not an arbitration board) and giving it jurisdiction over commerce and the production of fuel. I believe the commerce clause of the Constitution is broad enough to cover both, for fuel, under modern conditions, is as necessary to the flow of commerce as the railroad roadbed or the engine that pulls the train or the boat which carries the merchandise by water. If such a law should be enacted it should have a penalty clause similar to the Kansas Industrial Act, and should place the radical labor leader, who would call a strike with the intent to stop the flow of commerce, in the same category as his miserable dupe who might dynamite a bridge for the same purpose. It should, as the Kansas Industrial Act does, protect labor from the aggressions of employers by recognizing the right of collective bargaining and by guaranteeing a fair wage and moral and healthful surroundings. It should protect capital from sabotage in the way of unfair rules and regulations, the strike, the boycott, and all other forms of "economic pressure," and it should protect the public by providing for the administration of industrial justice by the orderly processes of the law, and thus to insure industrial peace.

To prate about our love of democracy and our loyalty to the government or the Constitution while we deny to the humblest American citizen ample and permanent protection of his right to labor at his chosen avocation whenever and wherever he chooses is to indulge in the most shameless hypocrisy.



Business Standards and Rotary

The following is an impromptu address presented before the International Rotary Council in Chicago in August, 1922

By CRAWFORD C. McCULLOUGH
Immediate Past President, Rotary International

ROTARY'S program of Business Methods lies closer to my heart, I think, than anything else that Rotary is doing, because I believe it deals with one of the fundamentals, one that is part and parcel of Rotary, is worthy of her and presents an objective to which men in Rotary can tie not only for today but for all time. I think, too, that it is so in line with the genius of our organization that its success insures the permanent survival of this movement which we call Rotary.

If Rotary has not something within it which is fundamentally sound and to which men can devote both heart and mind, and as they give really receive, and as they receive, really give, I can see no future permanence for this organization. There have been many organizations in the world which have flourished for awhile and then for want of something basically sound, to which men of any race or creed or thought could tie, have wilted and gone the way of all things unproductive.

Let us analyze this matter of business standards for a few minutes. How did the first Rotary Club come to be formed? A few business men and professional men got together in order to know each other better. They would not have come together had they not been in active business or profession. Each was a specialist in his own vocation and he was finding out as the months and the years went by that he was becoming, to a large extent, lop-sided; he was well-informed on his own affairs but so engrossed in them that he was losing his sense of proportion, failing to realize that essential as his work was, or as he thought it to be, other men were engaged in work that was equally essential and equally contributory to the progress of the entire business and social community. Therefore, these men got together as business men to get to know one another and to exchange business experience, so that each might gain a viewpoint which was wider, more embracing, permitting him to orientate himself not merely as the head of a single essential business but as representing a unit in a great interlocking series of businesses which meant modern civilization, modern progress.

When men get together, meeting week after week in an atmosphere of frankness, we have the natural product resulting—formation of friendships. Then when we have friendships formed we have a natural fruit in the desire of man to express his own best feelings in service to and for others. Hence shortly we had the motto, "Service Above Self." Soon afterwards we had that m tto translated into business terms, "He profits most who serves best." Then it was just a matter of evolution to realize that profit is not all expressed in terms of gold and silver, but the greatest profits that can accrue to a man are those intangible things upon which he cannot lay his finger, but which are, nevertheless, just as real and infinitely more important to him than any other sort of profit.

As evolution proceeded, the desire to serve others quite naturally came to include the collective service by clubs to the communities at large. Then evolution brought us along to the collective service of all Rotary to the nation, and later we arrived at the international phase of service.

As we progressed, it became apparent that if our work was to show permanent results, we could not concern ourselves alone with the men who had reached business age and were temporarily in control of business affairs in the various nations, but that we must give attention to the coming men, the boys. Hence we went into boys work and I contend that Rotary could never, if it was true to itself have stayed out of this man's job, that work with boys is as necessary to Rotary growth as is work among the men in Rotary.

But as all great movements expand and as enthusiasm grows, there is ever a tendency to perhaps forsake the steady paths of calm reason and common sense and because of our enthusiasm, because of our imagination and because of the finer inner feelings that have been stirred into action, allow ourselves to go a little beyond what is practical.

So it seemed to me when I came into office as president that there was just a little danger of our enthusiasm getting the better of our practical common sense in some respects and that we might gradually drift into becoming some sort of altruistic organization which would not be as practical either in effort or results as are the men who comprise it in the conduct of their own everyday affairs. Harking back to the beginning of the first Rotary Club it seemed that we must impress on all our Rotarians the fact that they are in Rotary primarily because they are business and professional men, that there would not be Rotary Clubs as such, unless there was business and there was profession, and that the best possible, indeed the simplest and easiest place to learn to practice the principles of Rotary is in the conduct of business.

HOW many men do you and I know who in all their social relations are upright, honest, of the highest integrity, men who would scorn to do anything that was questionable, yet when met in a purely business relation have an entirely different standard or code of conduct. In plain words, I don't believe it is possible, if Rotary is to succeed, to have two standards of conduct, two moral codes, if you wish to put it that way, one for social and another for business relations. If we have not the same high standard of conduct in our business relations that we have in our social relations, then I say we are not a truthful organization, and unless Rotary be truth itself, it cannot endure.



Let us take modern business in its application to world peace and world progress—to community peace and community progress. The whole world today is a great interlocking organization of business; and I believe, men, that if we are ever again to enter into a world war, it will be because of mis-

understanding growing out of trade jealousies. The intense work that has to be done during the present period and during the next fifty years by the different nations in order to reestablish foreign trade is going to be a great test of honesty and sincerity. If we can not go after trade, whether domestic or foreign, as sensible, keen business men, yet always with the same high standard of morality by which we are governed in our social relations, then I say we are heading just as certainly as night follows day toward a time when we will bring upon ourselves a new catastrophe greater even than the last World War, and if we ever have another world war, it is a question whether there will be anything left when it is done.

I believe, men, that Rotary has right within its grasp, within its own unique organization, the very engine which, if we are only faithful to that conception of what the code of conduct should be, may make us missioners for all time of the newer and truer conception of man's relation to his fellow-man, both social and business. I believe, too, that it is an objective worthy of the greatest enthusiasm of us all. I do not fail to see that this campaign for better business standards is something which will not make instant appeal to the sentiment and to the hearts of men, for it comes too close to touching their pocket-books. It is much easier to deflect somewhat from the moral code in business in order to make a personal profit than it is to stand rigidly honest. It is much easier to secure a contract even if we have to stretch conscience a little than to let the contract go and suffer the monetary loss.

I say to you that if we can accomplish a little each year so that at the end of ten, twenty, twenty-five years, we have accumulated proofs of real accomplishment, Rotary will have earned a permanent place as one of the greatest movements of modern times.

THIS undertaking is something in which we must not become easily discouraged; it is frequently going to be impossible to definitely list tangible results; it is going to put us in the position, too, where sometimes we may be accused of being visionaries rather than the practical, hard-headed business men that we are or believe we are.

I submit to you that nothing has ever been accomplished that has been of any use to the world which has not been the fruit of a dream that some dreamer has dreamt. So, I say that if we will link dreams with hard work and as practical men do our part to get all business and professional men to dream with us and to work with us, though we may not from year to year, show high percentage of accomplishment we shall, however, be working on to the final goal; and I don't believe the final goal of peace will ever be reached in the world until that time arrives when there is no difference between the moral code in social relations and the moral code in business relations.

That is the fundamental idea, I think, underlying this whole campaign, and I do compliment the present Business Methods Committee on the clear-cut program which they have to present to you and to all the clubs. The members of the Committee are filled with the enthusiasm of their task, but it is not a mock enthusiasm because they know the difficulties that they have to meet; they know the probable lack of enthusiasm with which it is going to be met in many of the clubs. We got thirteen per cent of the clubs interested last year. If we get another fifteen per cent working this year we will have done one great big year's work, and if we keep on, the ultimate goal may not be so distant as it now appears.

If we today would give more thought to the spiritual and less to the material, we would have more in health, happiness, and prosperity. We business men today would be far better off if we would take Jesus' advice and cast our net on "the other side."—Roger Babson.

What Has Been Your Experience?

"SERVICE above Self—He profits most who serves best," says Rotary. But, the question is often asked, what is meant by *profits?* By *profits* we mean two kinds of reward, the material and the spiritual. The manifestations of the first are everywhere in evidence, wherever we see the things that *money can buy.* The spiritual rewards are also present to an equal degree though not so obvious. They consist of those things that *money can't buy,* such as happiness, good health, a clear conscience, the satisfaction of work well done, and the love of your fellow-men. These are the two kinds of *profits* and both of them come as the result of *serving best.*

The principles of conduct, which find their expression in *service,* are just as exact as the principles of science. And the laws of compensation (or profits) are just as inexorable as the laws of Nature.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths," someone has said. In common with the vast majority of humanity you have at some time experienced for yourself the truth of the Rotary slogan. Whether man or woman—whether in business, industry, or in the professions—no matter what your walk of life, at some time you have demonstrated the truth of Rotary's motto—"Service above Self—He profits most who serves the best"—which after all is simply another way of expressing the Golden Rule. This demonstration may have resulted from *experience* spread over a long span of years—or it may have been a momentary *experience,* perhaps a turning point in your career. Would *your* experience help the other fellow? We are all deeply interested in fresh illustrations of the truth of this Rotary proverb.

Three prizes, $25, $20, and $15, respectively, will be awarded for the three best letters (not to exceed six hundred words) describing personal experiences of *profits* (material or spiritual) resulting from *service.* If you feel diffident about accepting a prize, there is doubtless some Rotary Club fund to which it would be a welcome addition. Letters must be received by November 15th and a selection from their number will be printed in the January issue. Either names or initials will be signed to the printed letters (or omitted) as the writers desire. All letters will be treated as strictly confidential. Where the writer prefers to conceal his identity and no name is signed to a letter, the writer will have to waive consideration for a prize, unless he names a beneficiary. However, each letter must relate an *actual experience* of the writer, or a member of his or her family or a close acquaintance. It is not necessary that the writers be Rotarians nor that they follow any special trade or profession. The value of the experience, rather than the literary style displayed in relating it, will be the standard employed in making the awards.

Address your letter to THE ROTARIAN, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Crippled-Children's Movement and the Personal Touch

"Unto one of the least of these," finding real expression in the reclaiming of little bent bodies and limbless forms.

By ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG

A WORTH-WHILE job has been tackled by many of the Rotary clubs of the United States and Canada. They are going to search out all the crippled boys and girls not otherwise provided for, have them examined by experts, and, where a cure is possible, send them to hospitals for surgical treatment. Furthermore, all who are capable of learning a trade or a vocation are to be given special training so they may become self-supporting. A scientific research will be conducted to discover the cause of infantile paralysis, and steps taken to deal with cripples in their infancy when it is so much easier to straighten twisted spines and crooked limbs.

This is a business man's movement and is led by Edgar F. Allen, who retired a number of years ago so he could devote his entire time to the erection of a hospital. He is head of the International Society for Crippled Children, which is backed by the Rotarians. His headquarters are now in Elyria, Ohio, at the Memorial hospital, but he will eventually open international offices in Chicago or New York.

Mr. Allen works without salary, and on numerous occasions has paid bills out of his own pocket, when there was no money in the cash box.

At the outset of his career in Cleveland, Mr. Allen was a hardware salesman. When he was twenty-five he started the Cleveland Cedar Company, which eventually developed into a million-dollar enterprise. He bought and sold railroad ties and telegraph poles. He helped to form the cedar dealers' association, and was steadily expanding his activities in all directions. All he thought of was to make money. The misfortunes of others did not get very much of his attention. Then a great sorrow came into his life. His little son, Homer, was bitten by a mad dog, and had to be sent to New York for Pasteur treatment. With careful nursing and outdoor living the boy recovered. When Homer was eighteen he was killed in an interurban wreck in Elyria, where the Allens then made their home. This terrible accident occurred on Memorial day. Sixty-eight passengers were injured and sixteen lost their lives outright. Some of them might have been saved if there had been a general hospital in Elyria at that time. In the absence of such a place, the crushed and mangled victims of the wreck were carried into the buildings that could be reached the quickest.

The agonizing scenes of that day of awful and unnecessary suffering crystallized the conviction in the hearts of the people that they must have a hospital. But who would head the undertaking? Finally a committee of citizens waited upon Mr. Allen, and induced him to take the lead. Within two weeks he had raised $100,000, which was used to erect the first building of the present Elyria Hospital group. It was called Memorial hospital in memory of the victims of the interurban disaster. Meanwhile Mr. Allen had sold his business interests, and was free to do as he pleased. After the hospital had been put up he continued as treasurer and manager of the institution, a position which he held for fourteen years.

When the first building was erected Mr. Allen selected a site at the edge of the town, with plenty of room in which to grow. Five additional buildings have been built, and the grounds increased to ten acres. This property now represents a cash investment of $750,000, and is worth more than a million dolars. It is in the center of a fine residential district, with beautiful park-like grounds, and is one of the show places of Elyria.



Edgar F. Allen, of Elyria, Ohio, is a member of the Elyria Rotary Club, founder of a crippled-children's hospital, and head of the International Society for Crippled Children. He recently appeared before the International Rotary Council in Chicago and explained the purpose and scope of the new Society.

DURING this time Mr. Allen had been confining his energies upon developing a great hospital center. However, several years ago one of the doctors called his attention to the need of a hospital for crippled children. Mr. Allen became interested, and had a survey made to get a list of the cripples in his own county. He found hidden away in the homes over 200 little cripples who greatly needed surgical treatment. He decided to put up a special hospital for them, and set out to raise the money by personal solicitation. Among others, he talked with Mrs. Ada Gates Stevens, then widow of W. W. Gates, formerly well-known advertising man in Cleveland. Mrs. Gates became interested, and in conjunction with other members of the Gates family, gave the money to erect the Gates Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children, which is part of the hospital group in Elyria, and is managed by the same officials. Later Mr. Allen induced the school children of Elyria to sell paper "bricks" to buy equipment for the hospital.

By this time Mr. Allen had caught the vision of a great movement for the relief of crippled children, and had worked out a policy for making the undertaking successful. First, he decided that cripples could not be handled to good advantage in big central hospitals. It would be necessary to take the hospital to the child, in place of taking the child to the hospital. This was due partly to the reluctance of parents to let their little ones go among strangers. In developing this policy, Mr. Allen divided the state of Ohio into eight districts, his idea being to utilize the hospitals already in operation in the larger towns in each section. If a certain hospital was not already equipped for orthopedic service, Mr. Allen found that it would be cheaper to put in the necessary equipment than it would be to erect a special hospital.

After he had settled the matter of districts, he developed some new legislation by which the county would pay for the treatment of cripples from the county treasury. But that was not enough. He felt the need of the *human touch*. He saw clearly that hospitals, surgeons, and nurses could not do it all. There must be some interested friend to really care for the child that was being treated. Mr. Allen was grappling with the greatest problem in all humanitarian activities—that of sympathetic human touch. How to provide for that phase of the undertaking gave him many anxious moments. Gradually an idea began to take shape in his mind. Why not enlist established local organizations? His thought was to make an individual responsible for the care of one or more cripples. With this purpose in mind he laid the matter before several chambers of commerce, and asked them to take hold, but they also declined. Allen then tried the Rotary clubs at Elyria, Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky with much better success.





Above is a picture of little eight-year-old Ruth Friedman as she looked before treatment. She was a guest of the Rotary Club of Cleveland and walked with her hands touching her shoes. At right is her picture taken after treatment as she appeared the second time as a guest of the Rotary Club. See the light of that wonderful smile of hope born anew!

In "selling the idea" Allen would ask the club to pick out a crippled child and send it to the Gates Hospital for free treatment. That proposition always secured attention and won cooperation. In Cleveland, Ruth Friedman, a girl of eight, was introduced to the Rotary Club. She was obliged to walk with her head down, her hands touching her shoes. But in spite of her affliction she could twist her head around and look up and smile.

THAT girl was treated at Gates Hospital and as the result of two simple operations she was able to stand upright and get about with crutches. On the day she came back she walked down the aisle with crutches, head up and beaming with happiness. She was lifted up onto the guest table where all could see her. As soon as the Rotarians realized what had been done to the girl, they forgot their decorum and burst into unrestrained applause. It was a time of tears, handclapping and cheers. That was a red-letter day for the Rotary people and for crippled children.

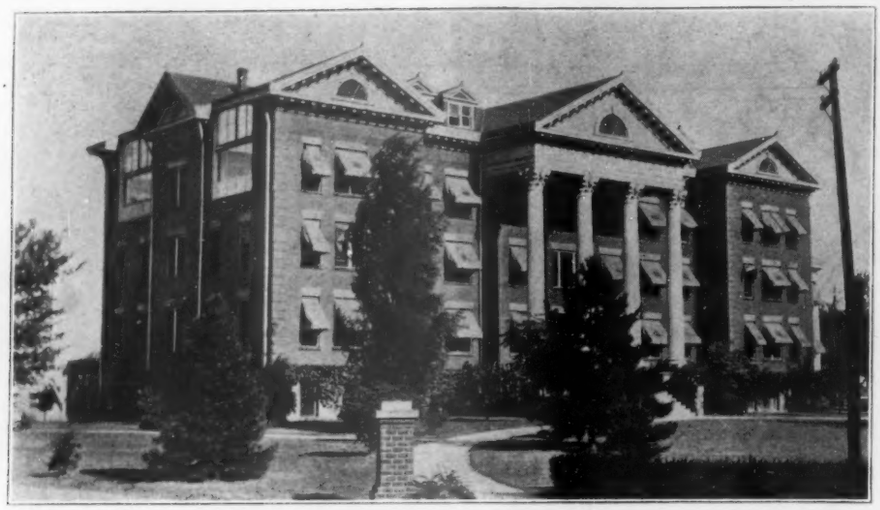
During these activities, Mr. Allen had been in close touch with the Ohio Rotary clubs, and called upon them frequently to help in his legislative campaigns at Columbus. He says the Rotarians of Ohio made possible the legislation that he initiated in behalf of crippled children in Ohio. They got after the lawmakers and made such a fuss that the bills were passed without delay. Finally, the Ohio Rotarians formed the Ohio Society for Crippled Children, which is composed of one delegate from each club. Up to date the Ohio Rotarians have listed 15,000 cripples in that state, have had them examined by specialists and put under suitable treatment. The eight districts outlined by Mr. Allen are being developed, and plans are under way to establish twelve schools where cripples can be equipped for the struggle of existence.

By this time, Allen was dreaming of a great national and international movement in behalf of crippled children. He thought if such a plan could be made to work in Ohio it would succeed in other states. But before starting out he went to Columbus and conferred with heads of the state welfare, health, and education departments, and the institute for public efficiency. All of them gave the Rotary system their unqualified approval. The Rotarians of New York, including New York City, are for the plan, likewise the Rotarians of Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. At the last convention of the International Rotary Clubs a resolution was adopted commending the work of caring for crippled children and bringing this oppor-





The Gates Hospital, Elyria, Ohio, where crippled children are being sent for treatment, and a part of the Elyria general hospital group. At right—Little Johnny, one of the patients. He is uncomfortable for his leg is being held by a counterweight to cure hip trouble—but watch him grin!



Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio, first of the group erected under the management of Edgar F. Allen.

tunity for service to the attention of the Rotary clubs. At a meeting of the Rotary officials, held in Chicago, details of the movement were presented by Ed R. Kelsey of Toledo, Edgar F. Allen of Elyria, and Hart I. Seely of Waverly, N. Y. Mr. Kelsey gave the history of the work for cripples, Mr. Allen defined the steps to take to make a start, and Mr. Seely emphasized the meaning of the undertaking to Rotary. Inquiries are now pouring into the office of Mr. Allen asking for information and directions. It has been necessary to prepare new literature. Arrangements have been made for the production of a film that will tell the whole story in picture form, which can be sent to Rotary clubs and other organizations.

THERE is a peculiar appeal in this enterprise that quickly gets a grip on men as soon as the facts are presented. The plan of operations is so delightfully concrete and effective that it takes hold of the most conservative at once. Men can see results that are worth while. The boys and girls are given a new start, and the public is always ready to co-operate.

Every move is as carefully worked out as a selling campaign of the most up-to-date type. First a list of crippled children in a county is made up. Doctors, nurses, teachers, ministers, and others in close touch with the people are asked to give the names of all the crippled children they know. This list forms the basis of further operations. A day is set for a clinic, usually at the county seat, or some other well-located town. Experts furnished by the state, and surgeons living in the district are expected to attend and make the examinations. Surgeons always respond quickly. Several specialists have been known to travel across the state just to study cases that develop at such clinics.

On the date set for the examinations, members of the Rotary Club go to the homes of the crippled children and take them to the clinic. After the cases have been diagnosed and assigned to a hospital Rotarians are expected to follow the children right through and keep in close sympathetic touch until the boys and girls have been cured or helped as far as possible, and taught something by which they may become self-supporting. There is no other movement like this one for helping little cripples. The personal service rendered by the Rotarians does the worker almost as much good as it does the child. There is a spiritual value in such service that cannot be measured. Many a Rotarian has found a new inspiration and a new kind of pleasure in helping some little fellow with a crooked arm or a bent leg to get a new grip on life.

There is a distinct money value to this work which is worth pointing out. Mr. Allen likes to talk about the increased productiveness of a cripple who has been cured. That is not a mercenary view at all. It is merely practical. It is high-class management to turn a liability into an asset, and that is exactly what is done when a dependent person of any kind is made self-supporting. Mr. Allen has it figured out that economically a life is valued at $7,000. By curing and educating 200,000 crippled children, the Rotarians would add $1,400,000,000 to the productive power of society. And, furthermore, by the treatment of cripples in infancy the movement can be made still more valuable. Mr. Allen's idea is to eliminate all the waste represented by crippled bodies, now and in the future.



Alva Bunker, Toledo, Ohio, Assistant Superintendent, Port Huron School for Cripples. You are looking at a picture that presents an almost-miraculous transformation —the result of practical surgery.

About the time that Mr. Allen was making his preliminary survey in Elyria, and before the Ohio society was formed, the Toledo Rotary Club became interested in Alva Bunker, and wrought a transformation that is little short of miraculous.

THE One Talent Club, composed of ladies living in Lower Town, Toledo, told the Rotarians about Alva Bunker, a boy of fifteen, who had come into the world with a terrible handicap. His arms and legs were mere stumps; but he was an ambitious little fellow, and managed to get about on a board mounted on roller-skate wheels. His home was in an alley, where he merely existed. The city was a great unknown world to him. Nothing had been done for his education or relief by the people of the community. After due investigation the Rotarians decided to give the little fellow a new start. There was no institution in Toledo or in all of Ohio where he could be treated, so he was taken to the Home for Crippled Children in Detroit. Arrangements were made for the use of the private car of the Toledo Railways and Light Company. The ride was a revelation to the boy. He stared, but did not talk or smile. He was turned over to the hospital with instructions to do the best they could with him. After a few months, when the committee went back to see Alva, they found him sitting in a wheel chair and, most marvelous of all—he was *grinning*. The neighbors in Lower Town had confided to the committee that it was useless to attempt to teach him anything—that he was mentally deficient. And here he was sitting in a wheel chair—with smiling face—and *wearing a gold medal on his breast, which he had won for proficiency in his studies!*

At length the surgeans supplied him with artificial limbs — and made a man of him. On the way back home he sat in the car like other passengers, and when the car arrived at Toledo he got off unaided, took his place in a waiting automobile, and was driven to the alley where his mother lived. He wanted to surprise her and he did. She did not know her boy. He could walk upright, and looked like any other young man. When she heard his voice, she dropped a pan of (*Cont'd on Page 221.*)

The Challenge of Business Ethics

By WILLIAM WINANS
President, Rotary Club of Asbury Park, N. J.

IF we go back to earliest times, we find the great principle prevailing was that "Might makes right." The man of the greatest strength or who had the biggest club collected the goods of the others, until someone else came along who was stronger or had a larger club, and in turn, took away the property that the other had collected.

Gradually a man collected more of one thing than he could use, and so a system of barter and exchange grew up and one man exchanged with another. Less than a century ago, business transactions were viewed with suspicion. The rule of *caveat emptor* prevailed, and those in trade were considered an unregenerate part of the community who made their way mostly by the rule of "tooth and nail."

Down to the time of the Civil war, business conditions in America were primitive. In the centennial year, 1876, a young man in Philadelphia opened what he called the "Grand Depot" and made announcement that it would be run on entirely new principles. No one would be importuned to buy. There would be but one price on all goods. The quality would be guaranteed. The money would be given back for goods returned. This set the standard of courtesy, fairness, honesty, and service, and was the beginning of recognized business ethics in America.

It was a great Humanitarian who said "Profits are legitimate only when they come from service." Service is the keystone on which is founded Rotary. The buyer expects from him of whom he makes purchases, a full measure of service in return for profits. It should be recognized that an obligation rests upon each of these parties to do his part fairly and honestly.

Disagreements usually arise because the details of a transaction have not been properly thought out and agreed upon. There should be a thorough "meeting of the minds." Today the world is paying considerable attention to morale. The larger point of view, good will, fair play, and welfare work are all results of a higher code of business ethics.

Men's minds must be gradually prepared to accept a great reform. During the late war, business was adjourned, the stores and factories became, as it were, not so much a matter of private interests, but part of the national machinery for production and distribution. Men dedicated themselves to a great service and forgot self-interest and narrow policies. They considered as never before, the efficiency of production, the necessity for proper distribution.

So far as business is concerned, the outstanding results of the war are broader ideas of co-operation and service; and an awakened public conscience has been the result. Men thought of the problems confronting them as they never had before, and as soon as men get to thinking, we begin to have reforms.

"What constitutes a State?" said Sir William James. "Not high-raised battlements or labored mound. No! *Men*—high-minded men; men who their duties know, but who also know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

TODAY it is the man who counts—the thinking man. As Emerson has said, "The farmer who does not think, sees his bushel and his cart, and nothing beyond. Without thought, the priest becomes a form; the attorney, a statute book; the mechanic, a machine; the sailor, a rope of a ship." As a man thinks so he is and so he acts. A man must think straight or he cannot act straight.

The trouble with the subject of business ethics is that it has never been thought out. Most business men have not figured out the moral tendencies of their acts, in order to create proper standards. The young man entering business has no knowledge of business ethics. Our public schools have failed to teach the theory and practice of business. A preliminary education is as necessary in business as it is in any other profession. Modern business meets life at more points and oftener than all the other professions combined. There is no profession that gives the challenge to a man's intellectual ability as does modern business. I will venture to say that more progress has been made along the lines of business ethics since the beginning of the great war than in all the centuries that went before. The ideal business is one that believes in service to the community in which it exists. It believes in endeavoring to raise the scale of civilization rather than catering to the tastes of the uneducated and base. It is not deceptive in its descriptions; it is not misleading in its advertising; it is not unfair in its competition; it is not indiscriminate in the cutting of prices in order to put someone else out of business. It is carried on fairly and honestly. It believes in the dignity of labor and that there is a common ground on which capital and labor may meet on a fair basis of unity, co-operation, and concentration.

Where do the forward-looking business men stand in this reconstruction period? Will they slip back to where they stood before, or in solid phalanx will they move on and on until unfair practices are banished forever from the business world?

At least one forward step has been taken in recent years. A positive effort has been taken to interest crafts and professions in the adoption of standards of practice. A code for each craft fitted to the peculiarities and individuality of the craft based on certain fundamental principles will provide a definite and workable idealistic platform for each individual in the craft to aspire to.

At the entrance of the harbor of New York there stands a lofty statue emblematic of America's liberty—tendered as a tribute from the old continent to the new. Just as its gleaming rays dispel the surrounding darkness and light the mariner on his way, so the light of Rotary should dispel the outer darkness of fraud and deceit and light the business world in its striving on, in the way of civic righteousness.

You Is or You Aint

By SAM BUXTON
Rotarian of Newport News, Va.

YOU IS, or
You AIN'T.
If you AIN'T,
You can't say you IS.
If you IS,
You can't say you AIN'T.
You can't be partly IS
And partly AIN'T.
Nor can you be
Wholly IS
And partly AIN'T,
Any more than you can
Be partly IS
And wholly AIN'T.
You just IS,
Or you AIN'T.

If you is selfish,
You AIN'T a Rotarian.
You can't be
Partly Rotarian
And partly selfish,
Nor can you be
Wholly selfish and
Partly Rotarian,
Any more than you can
Be wholly Rotarian
And partly selfish.
You just IS, selfish,
Or you AIN'T.
You just IS, a Rotarian,
Or you AIN'T.
Which IS you?
Or, AIN'T you?
There is no
Other Classification.



THE CHOIR
Canterbury Cathedral

I never weary of great churches. It is my favorite kind of mountain scenery. Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Canterbury: Ancient and Modern

By ALFRED BAYNTON

Honorary Secretary of the Rotary Club of Canterbury, England

Photographs by Rotarian James Fisk-Moore, Canterbury

EVERY English city has its own special claims to distinction, its own associations and traditions, but Canterbury, the "Stronghold of the Men of Kent," the Mother City not only of the British Empire but of the Anglo-Saxon language and the Anglo-Saxon race, can alone claim the proud and venerable title of "Mother of England."

There is an ever-increasing influx of pilgrims from all parts of the world to visit this cradle of English Christianity; to stand upon the authentic hearthstone of their earliest home—and it would be matter for wonder, if such were not the case.

It is not too much to say that there is hardly a spot in Canterbury that is not reminiscent of some portion of the history of England, and a visitor cannot help but receive instruction such as the mere reading of books would utterly fail to supply.

The traveler who sojourns even for a few minutes within the shadow of her gray cathedral and treads her picturesque streets, full of memories of the past, cannot but bear away with him a vivid and delightful impression of the Old Country. From the central tower of the cathedral (formerly known as the Angel Steeple but now generally known as the Bell Harry Tower) at 8 o'clock every evening the curfew still "tolls the knell of passing day." The watchman on his nightly round still proclaims the hour and the state of the weather and assures the citizens that "All's well."

The age of Canterbury? Who knows?

There are indications that a populous community was settled on the site of the present Canterbury at least as early as the Stone age. It is known that the Stronghold of Canterbury was stormed and taken in 54 B. C. by the Romans under Julius Caesar, who spoke of the "Men of Kent" as of the most civilized of the inhabitants of Britain. So they still remain. When Augustine and his band of monks entered the city (597 A. D.) heralded by their Silver Cross and painted board, they found the Christian religion already in a sense established.



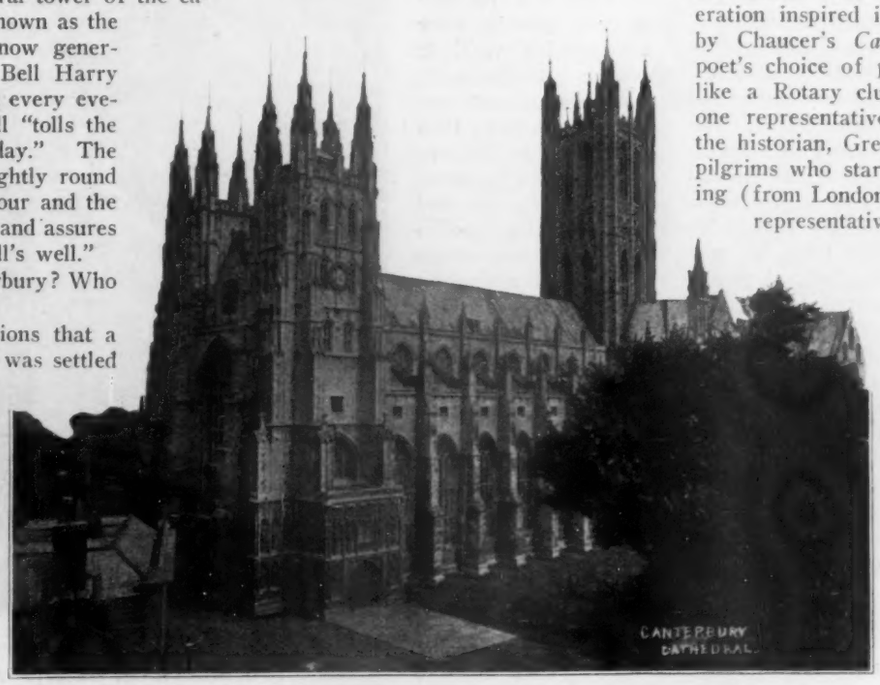
Canterbury Pilgrims. From a 13th Century MS.

In an article of this nature where there are necessarily limitations of space it is impossible to follow the varying fortunes of the ancient city step by step. However, mention should be made of the election of Thomas Becket, the Chancellor of King Henry II. It has been stated that Canterbury would never have attained its subsequent position but for the murder of Becket in 1170. It is difficult today to realize how far reaching were the consequences of that tragic event.

No visitor to Canterbury can begin to fully appreciate what he sees, unless he realizes to some extent the glamour which overhung the resting place of St. Thomas in the days of Chaucer. It is no exaggeration to say that in the middle ages, Canterbury owed its European fame and enormous riches to the fact that the cathedral contained the shrine of Becket within its walls. Millions of pilgrims flocked from the whole civilized world to do homage. In 1220, the remains of Becket were transferred in the presence of Henry III, from the crypt to the priceless shrine in Trinity chapel.

THE chest containing the remains was carried by Archbishop Langton; Panduff, the papal legate "of fair Milan, Cardinal"; the Grand Justiciary Hubert de Burgh; and the Archbishop of Rheims. How general was the veneration inspired is strikingly illustrated by Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The poet's choice of personnel was not unlike a Rotary club in that it included one representative of each craft. As the historian, Green, puts it, "the thirty pilgrims who started in the May morning (from London to Canterbury) . . . . representatives of every class of English society, from the noble to the ploughman . . . the broad-shouldered miller, the haberdasher, carpenter, weaver, dyer, tapestry-maker, each in the new livery of his craft."

At this period, Canterbury was so glorious that tradition states it excited the wrath of the Evil One himself and that he sought permission to cast it into the sea if the serv-



Five centuries of building and rebuilding produced this great cathedral. The graceful lines conceal its proportions, but the exterior length is 522 feet, and the Perpendicular Tower rises 235 feet.



The guard chamber above the West Gate, showing the Condemned Cell. Prisoners were led from this cell to the window opposite, there to be hanged upon the gallows (still preserved) in full view of the populace below.

ice of prayer and praise, usually performed by night and day at the tomb of St. Thomas the Martyr, should at any time be suspended. The inhabitants in general, being as bad as Jerome describes the people of Jerusalem to have been when that city, too, was famous for pilgrimages, the desired permission was obtained. Long and eagerly did Satan watch, but though the people as a whole daily grew worse, the religious few were true and faithful to their duty, so that he despaired of ever submerging the great city. At length, however, his opportunity arrived. A great festival had been held at which the chaplains at the Saint's shrine officiated, and when night came, utterly weary and exhausted, they slept—one and all. The glory of Canterbury was seriously threatened. Down pounced the Fiend and attempted to grasp the city in his arms, but so vast was its size that though his claws were proverbially long, he was unable to grasp even one half. A goodly portion, however, he seized, and he sped away towards the sea. But the prayers of St. Thomas prevailed and a vision was sent to the Sacristan which directed him what to do. Away he rushed to the bell rope and pulled with might and main. The great bell "Harry" which gives its name to Bell Harry Tower, ordinarily required the exertions of ten men to set it in motion, but it now responded to the touch of one, and a loud note from its clarion tongue scared the Evil One as he reached the verge of the sea. In terror and despair he dropped his booty and fled, and an extremely moral lesson may justly be drawn from the fate of Satan's armful. The few houses in which more good than bad were found (Alas! very few in number) were preserved from destruction by falling on the hillside, and gave rise to the port of Whitestable; but the great majority dropped into the sea and antiquarians ignorant of the facts have described them as the ruins of Roman edifices submerged by the encroaching ocean. Thus says tradition.

Never more has Canterbury excited the envy of the Evil One by its splendor, but there is still no city in the world, more worthy of a visit. It matters not where we start, although we cannot do better than to follow the footsteps of unnumbered generations of pilgrims and enter by the London Road, itself one of the monumental antiquities of the old capital of Kent. On the outskirts of the city we have to the right St. Dunstan's Church, and it was here that Henry II, nearly 750 years ago on his memorable pilgrimage to Canterbury, put off his shoes and donned the linen garb of the penitent to walk barefoot along the streets of the city to the Martyr's Shrine. Ahead is the massive West Gate with its double towers rebuilt on the site of the Norman Gateway by Simon of Sudbury, who obtained leave from Richard II (then only a boy of eleven) to remove the church situated over the gateway, rebuild the gate, and repair the walls.

FOR more than 550 years this great West Gate has withstood the perils of war and ravages of time and as we look at it today we cannot help but remember the historic events with which it is associated. These self-same towers looked down on Henry V and his gallant array of French prisoners. Henry VIII, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James, as well as Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector (who stabled his horse in the cathedral) all passed under these very portals. In the lofty guard chamber over the archway the Condemned Cell may still be seen intact. From this dismal enclosure malefactors had only to walk a few paces to the window opposite, there to be hanged upon the gallows (still preserved) in full view of the populace below.

Let us pass along to King's Bridge with its gabled half-timbered houses, lapped by the waters of the River Stour. These premises were formerly occupied by the Walloon and Huguenot refugees who introduced the weaving industry to Canterbury. Then turn into Stour Street and visit the picturesque ruins of the house assigned to the Grey Friars in the early years of the 13th century.



These Norman cloisters might well be termed lace-work in stone, so delicate is the tracery. Although restored in 1236 the cloisters have lost none of their original grace. They serve to remind us of the time when countless pilgrims flocked from all parts of Europe to worship at the shrine of St. Thomas. For five centuries the gifts of these pilgrims enriched the cathedral.

The interest of Grey Friars in later years is due to the fact that it was at one time the property and occasionally the residence of Richard Lovelace the gallant cavalier whose songs still ring true and fresh across the centuries.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breath and quiet mind
To wars and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first foe in the field,
And with a stronger faith embrace,
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you too shall adore,
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more.

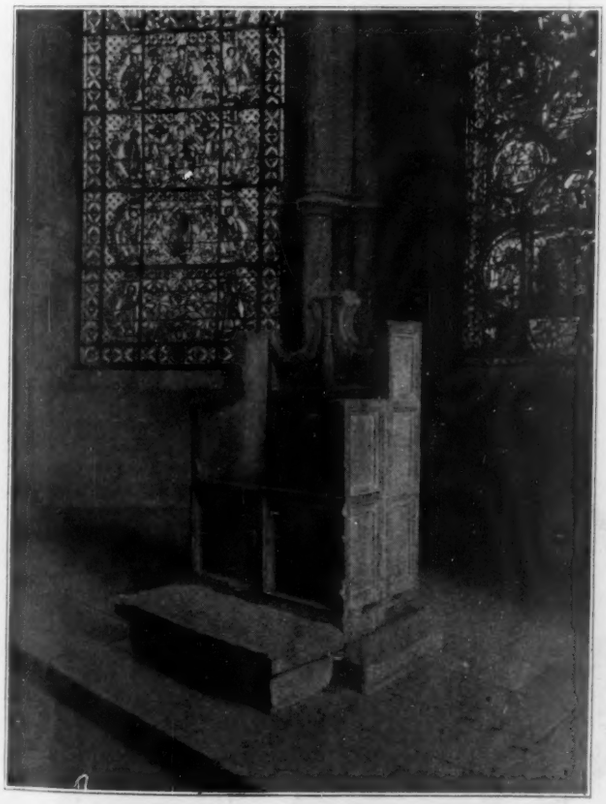


Grey Friars, named after the members of a monastic order who lived here in the early 13th Century, loses none of its historic appeal for us through having become in later years the property and occasional residence of Richard Lovelace, poet-cavalier

STEP but a little farther and the old house in Palace Street is certainly one of those which Charles Dickens had in mind in criticising Mr. Wickfield's "very old house bulging out over the road, a house with long low lattice windows bulging out still further, and beams with carved heads on the ends bulging out, too, so that I fancied the whole house was leaning forward, trying to see who was passing on the narrow pavement below."

It is impossible here to do more than touch upon the history of the premier cathedral of England. It is stated that a Christian church stood on the site of the cathedral from the very earliest days; at all events there is no shadow of doubt, that for upwards of 1300 years English Christianity has flowed through the cathedral and its precincts.

In 1011 A. D. Canterbury was sacked and burned by the Danes. King Canute restored the cathedral to its former dignity twelve years later but in 1067 it was again consumed by a disastrous fire. Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt it during 1070-77.



In this patriarchal chair, constructed of three pieces of Purbeck marble, all the Archbishops of Canterbury are enthroned "Lord Primate of England and Metropolitan Patriarch of the English Church." It was probably made for Archbishop Stephen Langton's use during the ceremonious removal of the remains of St. Thomas of Canterbury to the shrine in 1220.

In the memorable winter twilight of December 29, 1170, the cathedral was the scene of the momentous tragedy intended as a crushing blow to the Church, but to the veneration felt for the "holy blissful martyr" and the belief in the miracles wrought by his relics, the cathedral owed five centuries of prosperity and enrichment from the gifts offered by countless pilgrims from every corner of Christendom. A visit to the exquisitely beautiful cloisters originally Norman and restored about 1236, enables one to visualize the scene.

The quarrel between Becket and Henry II virtually resolved itself into a contest between Church and crown, and Henry, who was then in France, exclaimed in a moment of thoughtless fury, "Will no man rid me from this low-born priest?" Four of his knights took up the challenge and hastened to Canterbury. Leaving their weapons outside they entered the archbishop's palace and demanded an interview, which ended in angry altercation. The knights retired to get their swords and meantime the frightened monks almost dragged the archbishop, in spite of his struggles and protests through the cloisters, and into the north-west transept by the door.

THE monks barricaded the door, but Becket insisted on its being opened. "The church," he said, "must not be turned into a castle."

He had proceeded up three of the steps leading to the choir by the High Altar when the knights returned demanding the whereabouts of the traitor.

All but three of the Monks fled, but Becket turned resolutely, saying, "Here am I, no traitor, but the archbishop and priest of God."

He descended and stood with his back against a pillar. A struggle ensued, and blow after blow was rained upon the defenceless archbishop until he was no more. In the south-east corner of the north-west transept is the "Murder Stone," so called because it marks the spot where Becket fell.

The choir is the most important example of transition Norman in the country. It was the work of William of Sens and William the Englishman (1174-1184) and has been described as "a perfect museum of mediaeval architecture." The great length of the choir, the lines of the vaulting, the antique character of the architecture, and the



This timbered house might almost have been the original "Old Curiosity Shop" which Charles Dickens has so vividly depicted for us.



The city walls, eleven feet in thickness, and the massive towers with the small, narrow loopholes for archers, are remarkably well preserved.

consequent fine effect of light and shadow, all produce a solemnity not unfitting the first great resting-place of the faith in Saxon England.

So much is there of interest in the cathedral that it would be possible to fill a volume with its description. Each stone has its history, every corner is full of the beauty that speaks far more powerfully than any written description can ever hope to do. It is almost an impossible task to decide what to describe and what to omit.

Passing around in front of the deanery, the cathedral can be seen in its full grandeur, and continuing past some of the old monastery buildings we reach the Norman Staircase built about 1130-40 and recognized as one of the most perfect gems of Norman architecture in the world.

LEAVING the Green Court and passing through the late Norman arch is the Mint Yard surrounded by the buildings of the King's School, the lineal descendant not only of the earlier sixth century monastic school but of the great school of learning refounded by Archbishop Theodore, who, like St. Paul, was born at Tarsus in Cilicia and educated at Athens. The school claims to have been in existence in the days of Ethelbert and Augustine, but was refounded in Henry the Eighth's time.

Among the many remaining places of interest, the "Dark Entry" which leads to the Green Court should be noted. Appropriately enough, it is haunted, but only by Nell Cook of Ingoldsby fame, "who killed the Canon with an extra strong game pie!" The city walls and towers also serve to attract. As early as 1011 it is narrated that the Danes cast the English people from the walls. In any case they must have been thoroughly restored for in 1142 it was the boast of the citizens that their walls were whole and undecayed. Till well into the 18th Century there was probably no city in England which could show its walls in a more perfect state than Canterbury.



Gallant cavalcades of courtiers, serried ranks of men in mail, grim processions of condemned prisoners—how many of them have passed under this West Gate!

In Castle Street a view can still be obtained of the remains of the once famous and still venerable keep of Canterbury Castle the third largest Norman keep in England. The walls, more than eleven feet thick, enclose an area of about 88 feet by 80 feet.

Mention must be made of the historic church of St. Martin. There has been considerable controversy as to the date of the existing building, but there

(Continued on Page 224.)

America Presents Booth Portrait to Shakespeare Gallery

By CHARLES ST. JOHN

I THINK I love and reverence all arts equally, only putting my own just above the others; because in it I recognize the union and culmination of them all. To me it seems as if when God conceived the world, that was Poetry; He formed it, and that was Sculpture; He colored it, and that was Painting; He peopled it with living beings, and that was the grand, divine, eternal, Drama.—*Charlotte Cushman* (1816-1876).

IN these words one of America's best Shakespearean actresses has aptly expressed the universality of dramatic art, and it is indeed noteworthy that current events prove this appreciation of the actor's cosmopolitan influence is not confined to the green rooms of our theatres but finds a responsive echo in the offices of leading business and professional men. One of the great transatlantic greyhounds recently carried to England the portrait of Edwin Booth, presented to American Rotary by Mr. E. F. Albee, noted theatrical proprietor. On behalf of the recipients, Arch C. Klumph, of Cleveland, a past president of Rotary International, will in turn present this picture to the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon as trustee of the Shakespeare Memorial Gallery, and the portrait of America's greatest actor will represent the American stage in the shrine of the world's greatest dramatist. That such an honor should be paid the foremost American tragedian even thirty years after his death, will be easily understood by those who knew him. But that this recognition should receive the enthusiastic support of men who are not directly concerned with the drama, but rather with commercial and professional enterprises is less natural—and hence a more striking testimonial to the widespread influence of his art.

Edwin Booth typified the very best traditions of the stage. He was not merely a consummate artist, but his good influence transcended the immediate range of his associations just as his acting transcended the limits of his life and became a cherished tradition. The birthplace of Shakespeare has already received many tributes from visiting Americans, but its historic associations will be especially enriched by this gift which represents the good will of so many varied elements in American life, which is expressed through an international medium, and which brings to the source of the best English drama the added inspiration of the best American interpretation of that drama.

There is furthermore, an interesting history connected with the picture itself. During the convention of the Rotary clubs at Edinburgh in 1921, Past-President Klumph learned that with the sole exception of the United States every nation to which Shakespeare's plays were known was represented in the gallery at Stratford-on-Avon. After the convention, this fact was mentioned to Mr. Albee, who immediately commissioned J. A. Mohlte, a distinguished Brooklyn artist, to paint a replica of the famous Sargent portrait of Edwin Booth which hangs in the Players' Club in New York City. This life-size oil painting is said to be a speaking likeness of the eminent tragedian, for whom Mr. Albee has a life-long admiration. The Mohlte portrait was formally presented to Rotary at a meeting of the New York club in the Hotel Astor August 24th, which was attended by one of the most notable representations of the drama and its allied arts seen in recent years. After the presentation the portrait was for some days on public exhibition at the Knoedler galleries. About September 1st it was taken on board the Majestic, and the Rotary committee escorted it to England. Arrangements had been made to formally present the picture to the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon in his official capacity as trustee of the Memorial Gallery. The presentation was arranged through the good offices of the Birmingham Rotary Club and amongst the many distinguished people who planned to attend the ceremony were E. H. Sothern, his wife Julia Marlowe, both Shakespearean actors of international reputation, and George M. Harvey, the American Ambassador.



Through the good offices of Rotarian E. F. Albee, of Cleveland, Ohio, this beautiful portrait of Edwin Booth, (1833-1893), American Shakespearean actor, is being presented to the Shakespearean Memorial Gallery at Stratford-on-Avon by Arch C. Klumph, Past International Rotary President, on behalf of the Rotary clubs of America. The painting is the work of J. A. Mohlte, Brooklyn artist, and is a replica of the famous Sargent portrait of Booth which hangs in the Players' Club, New York City.

THOSE who were fortunate enough to attend the presentation in New York enjoyed an experience hardly paralleled in the history of American drama. Robert B. Mantell, the living dean of Shakespearean actors, presided over an array of business and professional talent which filled the grand banquet hall. Among the many leading classical actors, eminent playwrights, distinguished critics, essayists, artists, managers, and writers, who enthusiastically availed themselves of this opportunity to express their reverence and affection



The meeting of the Rotary Club of New York City, held at the Hotel Astor on August 24th was of unusual significance to the American drama. More than seven hundred guests, among them many of America's leading actors, playwrights, producers, artists, and writers, paid fitting tribute to the memory of Edwin Booth, and accepted on behalf of the Rotary Clubs of America a life-size portrait of Booth, which will be placed in the Shakespeare Gallery at Stratford. At the speakers' table, left to right: Augustus Thomas, playwright; Robert L. Hatch, president, Rotary Club of New York, and Raymond J. Knoeppel, past president; Robert B. Mantell; Edward Davies, past president, Vaudeville Artists Ass'n; Arch Klumph, Past International Rotary President; John J. Murdock, general manager of the Keith Circuit; and Julia Arthur.

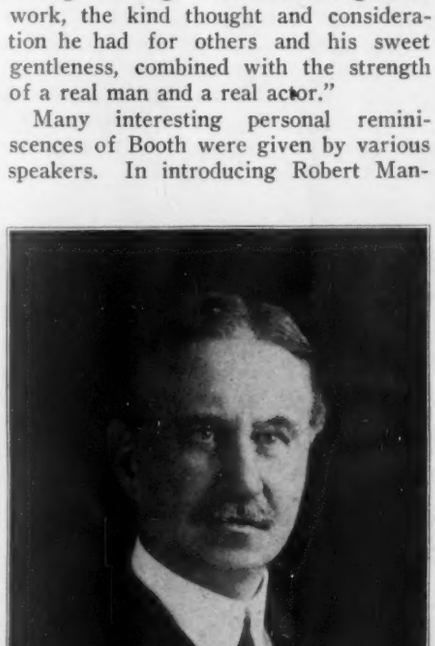
for Booth were: F. F. Mackay, director of the Actors' Fund and oldest living associate of Booth; Augustus Thomas, head of the Producing Managers' Association; Maurice Francis Egan, Brander Matthews, Nicholas Murray Butler, Eugene O'Neil, Lionel, John, and Ethel Barrymore, Maude Adams, Julia Arthur, Walter Hampden, Mrs. Minnie Maddern-Fiske, Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, David Warfield, Edward Sheldon, Florence Reed, John Drew, William Faversham, Charles Dillingham, Charles Dana Gibson, Charles Rann Kennedy, Edith Wynne Matthison, Harrison Fisher, Viola Allen, Judge Victor J. Dowling, Judge Edward E. McCall, and others of like renown.

From those who could not attend, from those who could, and from those who were not expecting to be present save in spirit, came hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams endorsing the presentation. But Mr. Albee, himself a devoted admirer of Shakespeare, prized above all others the following message from the only daughter of the illustrious Booth.

> Dear Mr. Albee: As the daughter of my noble and deeply revered father, Edwin Booth, I am prompted, although a stranger to you, to express to you my deep and sincere appreciation of your generous gift (to the Stratford-on-Avon Theater) of a portrait of my beloved and honored father. How I wish I might be present when the presentation is made! I saw the announcement in the newspapers by mere chance recently. I have sent the clipping to my only son, named for his grandfather and a gifted artist living in the summer at Agumput, Maine, and of course, a member of 'The Players.' Believe me, with sincere appreciation, Very truly yours, (Mrs.) EDWINA BOOTH GROSSMAN.

Mr. Albee was unable to attend the presentation, but in his letter of regret he said: "The placing of this portrait where it is to hang in future years among other immortal tragedians of different countries, we feel, will help to perpetuate his name; but even without this picture being hung in this celebrated gallery, his name would be glorified down through the ages for his distinguished work, the kind thought and consideration he had for others and his sweet gentleness, combined with the strength of a real man and a real actor."

Many interesting personal reminiscences of Booth were given by various speakers. In introducing Robert Mantell, Mr. Augustus Thomas blamed modern life for the present dearth of great tragedians. "A generation or so ago," he said, "there was in the playhouse a considerable group of those superlative representatives of whom Edwin Booth was easily the first. Something in our industrial life, something in the enlistments of big business, something in the material competition has made the attention of the people definite and expectant rather than contemplative. The finer emotional expression has been neglected. Few tragic actors have there been."



Rotarian E. F. Albee, of Cleveland, Ohio, noted theatrical proprietor and president of the B. F. Keith vaudeville circuit, under whose auspices the portrait was painted and on whose behalf it was presented to the Rotary clubs of America at the luncheon of the Rotary Club of New York City.

MR. MANTELL recalled several performances of Booth, the first of which he saw in 1878 when Booth played *Hamlet*. The last was in 1891 when he took the rôle of *Macbeth*. In his letter accepting the invitation to the presentation, Mr. Mantell told of visiting Stratford a few weeks previous with Mrs. Mantell. They were astonished to find no picture of their beloved Booth and thought it a splendid idea to have one presented.

Miss Julia Arthur told of seeing Booth in *Richelieu* when she was fourteen years old. "I sat spellbound," she declared; "I watched him intently, with his gorgeous red robe, his quiet voice, his sharp eyes and eagerness. When the curtain came down my little friend said: 'Sit down. Don't make a h ly show of yourself.' Then I suddenly realized I was on my feet, yelling. I'll never forget that night."

Past President Klumph in accepting the portrait on behalf of American Rotary, said: "A nation is rated not alone for its wealth, not alone for its industry and commerce, not alone for its statesmen, not alone for its religious and

(*Continued on page 209*)

Providing the First Wardrobe

By MAUDE CHARLTON GIBSON

EARLY in the Winter of 1921 it was suggested by a member of the Rotary Club of Toronto that a part of the "Birthday Fund" be handed over to the wives of Rotarians for relief work of some kind. The Birthday Fund of the club, which gives each Rotarian on the occasion of his birthday anniversary an opportunity of celebrating the event by making a donation, had been used principally for the purchasing of flowers for the sick. It was felt that the scope for the use of this fund might be broadened, and that real service might be rendered in some new line of work.

Now all Rotary wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters—sweethearts, too—are interested heart and soul in Rotary and its ideals. Proud of the service our men are giving to this needy old world, we have been eager to do our share by way of encouragement and sympathy in every good work. To be welcomed into active participation in Rotary service was greatly appreciated by Toronto women.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Norhan Tovell, wife of the president of the club in 1920-1921 the ladies first organized, and decided to make outfits for babies whose parents were unable to provide for them.

The need for such a form of help was, unfortunately, only too obvious. In a home, on account of unemployment or sickness, often because of both, there was anxiety and depression—in some homes actual want. To reach careworn mothers who because of poverty, were unable to face the future with any feeling of joy, to do something towards bringing cheer into their lives, and to lend a helping hand to other mothers even more unfortunate—this was the earnest desire of the Rotary Ladies' Layette Sewing Circle.

Needless to say, there was no difficulty in finding homes where baby clothes were a Godsend. Mothers, whose hearts were filled with foreboding at the thought of the coming of another little one to add to life's burden, already too heavy, have burst into tears on opening the box and seeing the lovely garments—for dainty and attractive the layettes are, from under-garments and simple dresses to the soft downy baby blanket of pale blue or rose color, with bootees and bonnet to match. Each outfit is complete in itself and is packed in a box stamped "With the Compliments of the Rotary Club of Toronto."

Weekly sewing meetings were held on Wednesdays from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the Gage Institute, where through the courtesy of the Samaritan Club, bright, spacious work-rooms were at our disposal. Ten machines were kept busy, and willing hand-workers added finishing touches to the little garments. Several ladies who were unable to attend the meetings did sewing at home. After a busy morning a simple luncheon was served, letters of thanks were read from recipients of layettes, and plans were discussed before returning to another three hours' work.

Sixty layettes were completed during the months of February, March and April, 1921, and in the following October the work was continued under the leadership of Mrs. Gibson, wife of President John Gibson (1921-1922). Weekly meetings were held in October, November, January, February, and two meetings in March—nineteen in all. Owing to illness, and on account of the domestic help problem, as well as for various other reasons, the average attendance has not been large, yet a surprising amount of work has been accomplished. One hundred and three complete layettes were made this season and, in addition, 236 extra garments were given out.

The cost of material in a layette has been a little less than eight dollars, goods having been bought at wholesale prices. However, taking into account the labor which each outfit represents the money value is more than three times that amount. The generosity of the Rotary Club in regard to funds has meant more to the ladies than can be expressed, for with no financial worry whatever, we have been able to do more efficient work than we otherwise could have done.

As our work became more widely known we realized that investigation was necessary in order to have the boxes reach the places of greatest need. By keeping in close touch with the organized social work of the city it was possible to give assistance without delay, while at the same time personal interest in the homes into which the layettes were sent, was not lessened in any degree.

THE theory upon which the ladies worked was not that since this work was of a charitable nature anything which was strong and serviceable was quite good enough. Rather, they felt that a little child—a gift from the hand of God—should be greeted with wonder and love, and that the very best that could be given was the child's simple birthright. Of course some of the homes into which layettes were sent were sadly lacking even in cleanliness, yet to these homes, as well as to others of a different nature, the Rotary box brought its message. In one hopelessly uncared-for cottage the visitor was surprised a week later to find everything about the place clean and tidy. The husband explained, almost apologetically, that "it just had to be cleaned up after them beautiful baby clothes was given to the Missus."

In another home, overshadowed by the cloud of poverty, a brave little mother exclaimed, with tears in her eyes, as she touched the blanket gently with her work-worn hands, "Oh, Mrs. G——, to think I have a pink blanket for my baby! Why, I've been praying to God every night for a week to please send me a pink blanket! And now to think I have one!" Can anyone explain why we

Toronto Women Serve

OF the two great factors in determining character — heredity and environment—the latter offers by far the best medium for those who wish to assist in moulding lives. The earlier in life a favorable environment can be supplied, the better are the chances for the development of a good citizen.

Through the Rotary Ladies' Layette Sewing Circle, the women of Toronto are able to help provide a better environment for many babies. The beautiful pink and blue garments which they furnish have brought joy into hundreds of the humbler homes in the city at a time when such help was most welcome. Not only through the financial help which these gifts represent, but often through the inspiration to the parents to provide the little one with dainty clothes and wholesome surroundings, are these gifts serving a useful purpose.

The members of the Toronto Rotary Club have been glad to co-operate and while it is a work in which the members could take a financial interest, the real success has been due entirely to the personal interest and individual efforts of the women whose families are represented in the Rotary Club.

happened to send to that little mother a "pink box" instead of a "blue box"? How happy we were that we had been made use of in the answering of that prayer!

A call upon another family, which I have in mind, would chase away the blues for a year and a day. Twelve children there were, from the wee babe, two-year-old Frederick, with his shy "Goo'-by, Tome 'gain!" laughing, blue-eyed Angela, aged five,—on up the scale. "We're poor enough in everything but children, the dear Lord knows, but we couldn't spare one of them," said the mother, adding with pride, "Evelina there, is the biggest help. She made that dress for herself, every stitch of it, from pieces given to her. Don't you think she has done well for a girl of thirteen?" Such thrifty, deserving parents are hopeful of better days and are most grateful for assistance.

The letters and messages of appreciation from recipients of layettes are treasured very much by the Rotary women. Typical of some of these messages is the following:

Mrs. A: I don't quite know how to thank you enough for the beautiful layette I received from you tonight; everything is so cosy and dainty in it and just as I would like to have had them had I been able to do them myself. I am sure I appreciate your gift very much indeed. It has taken a great load off my mind to know I have everything ready, through the kindness of you all, and I felt I must write and thank you before I go to sleep tonight. Again thanking you all, I am, yours sincerely, Mrs. R.

THE spirit of co-operation and goodwill at our weekly meetings throughout the year has been remarkable. There has been no friction whatever, indeed the forming of new ties of friendship has been one of the happiest features of our work. Possibly, even men of Rotary may find it difficult to believe that women can work together in peace and harmony, week after week—but then, of course, we are Rotary women!

The appreciation of Toronto Rotarians of this labor of love on behalf of some of "the least of these" has made us feel that our hard work has been well worth while, for to be co-partners in Rotary service is no small thing.

The Wanderlust

By F. D. VAN AMBURGH

Member of the Rotary Club of New York City and Editor of "The Silent Partner"

THE sun seldom sets in the West without awakening in my heart a lusty love of the life I once lived in the open.

I never cane myself through a crowd on Broadway without longing to go back over the western trail, for I'm God's gypsy man.

I never sit in a crowded theater but back comes the call from some coral-kissed river that runs snakelike under the star-spawned heavens.

I never take my place at the table in a fashionable cafe but back comes the river that claws at the bank where the bison paws.

Each crowded cave street where a million meet makes me lonesome.

I long to "eat my crust as cattlemen must"—long to wear earth's dirt on my flannel shirt.

Crowds cheat me out of all the happiness of silence. This constant barter and talk of trade makes me mountain hungry. Dry streets make me lazy. Tall buildings mock me with their man-made architecture, and my soul cries out for the peaks aglow and the shadows below.

You couldn't make a New Yorker out of me in a thousand years. I have just written a defense of the New Yorker and related his wonderful qualities. New Yorkers are all right. Most of them came from somewhere else.

Electric fans, iced coffee and breeze-cooled roofs help humans to exist, but once more to stand on the throne of the Creator's unknown world would be a present Paradise.

Gosh! but I'm pondering and my mind is wondering. There lives and leaps in my heart the call of the cave man. I want to go back to the canyons of old Colorado—want again to see the rugged snow-capped hills of Somewhere.

In my fancy, the Isle of Unhampered Happiness that lies under Southern skies, where they do nothing but serenade and sin—in my fancy, the land of the "Last Chance" is calling, and I cringe at my cowardness to face front in business and keep on keeping on.

And I am wondering if every he-man who has had a "look-in" on the great Out West, in its pioneer days—I'm wondering if he does not dream of the day when he will go back where charity is blinder and folks lots kinder.

TONIGHT there streams through my memory, like the fountain of youth, a full tide of tried and true Western friends.

There was "Dave" Dockett, the squaw-man, and "Bill" Plunkett, the cow-puncher—both characters that would make a strong story, gilded with sentiment.

Like the mellow rays of the declining sun, there falls tenderly, yet sadly, the loss of my cabin mate. He was a tall, lanky, likable, loyal diamond in the rough—he was my friend under fire.

But the human side of my story is another chapter.

It's out in the hills where God's flood of glory bursts into bars and the glorious atmosphere braces you and brings your shoulders back square with the world.

Out in that great and grim world of the West, the vastness calls. Out in the wild lands, the far lands, oh! how the welcome wigwags.

For years and years I have lived in a haze of dreams like these, but never once have I forgotten my obligation to myself to stick on my job and make it a success.

Happiness is not wholly confined to any country—happiness can be found in success. Little happiness can be found out of success.

How natural it is for all men to want to rove. How human it is to have the wanderlust.

I know it is hard to hog-tie the hankering to travel, but I'm going to live out my life where my lot has been cast. I've got to make good.

No one can prevent me from having my Castle of Memory, and no one can move me from my determined duty.

And this is exactly what every man must do in order to succeed. He must patiently work and as patiently wait. He must stick. He must forget some of the fun of freedom and fasten his fingers into the warp of steady work.

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Next Month

SOME FUNDAMENTAL AIMS OF ROTARY
By Miles H. Krumbine

ROTARY IN BUENOS AIRES
By C. H. Abbott

The first article is an excellent discussion of Rotary principles and their practical application. The second tells how Rotary is "carrying on" in one of the great cities of South America.

Informes Concisos de Lo Que Se Hace En el Mundo Rotario

EL día 7 de junio a la Convención de Los Angeles fué muy interesante bajo punto de vista de los Cubanos. Por la tarde la nota de la sesión fué los discursos acerca de la extensión de Rotary en todos los países del mundo. Después del discurso del Sr. Fenton R. McCreery, Jefe del Comité de la Extensión, habló cada uno de los delegados de los distintos países representados en la Convención. El Dr. Rivero, por los Cubanos, hizo uso de la palabra en inglés y Cuba fué muy ovacionada. Fueron igualmente objeto de una gran demostración de



AVELINO PEREZ
Habana, Cuba
Gobernador del Distrito 25.

afecto al entrar en pleno a la Convención en cómpañía de las damas, con la bandera cubana, cantando el himno cubano. Se pusieron a pié todos los asistentes dando aplausos estrepitosos.

La Junta Directiva se reunió en Chicago en las oficinas del Rotary International durante de la primera semana de agosto para considerar muchos asuntos importantes a la vida de Rotary. En la segunda semana se celebraron reuniones de la Junta y al mismo tiempo de todos los Gobernadores de Distrito. De los países de habla español asistían a estas reuniones el Director Mario Nuñez Mesa y el Gobernador del 25 Distrito, el Sr. Avelino Pérez. Tuvieron todos también el gusto de dar la bienvenida al Sr. Heriberto Coates, que se interesa tanto a la extensión de Rotary en la América del Sur y a Sr. F. W. Teele, el presidente del Rotary Club de la Ciudad de México, que quiere ver acabada la organización de varios nuevos clubs en México durante del año presente.

El Rotario Angel Cuesta de Tampa, Florida, que se ha interesado a la formación de los Rotary Clubs de Madrid y de Barcelona está al presente en España. En agosto visitó estos dos clubs y escribe al Secretario del Rotary International que los Rotarios españoles son activos y deseosos de ensanchar los principios de Rotary a todas las ciudadas del país.

El Presidente Anterior de Rotary International, Arch Klumph, está al presente en Europa. Al primero fué a la Inglaterra para presentar al Shakespeare Art Gallery de Stratford-on-Avon un bello retrato del actor norteamericano, Edwin Booth. Este retrato, que dió el Sr. E. F. Albee de New York, presentó el Rotario Klumph por parte del Rotary International.

De la Inglaterra fué el Rotario Klumph a la Noruega, donde visitó el Rotary Club de Cristiania para presentar de debida ceremonia la cédula a ese club. De la Noruega pensó ir a Copenhague, donde debe de esta al momento que se da ésto a la prensa.

Cada año los Comités del Rotary International preparan y envían a los clubs sugestiones para el trabajo del año. A la reunión de agosto la Junta Directiva mandó al Comité del Trabajo por los Niños que sugiera un programa para una reunión de los clubs en octubre y para otra en enero, y al Comité sobre los Métodos de Negocios que sugiera programas para los meses de noviembre y de marzo. Se han enviado unas sugestiones y de vez en cuando se enviarán otras. Pueden todos los Rotarios esperar al curso del año programas en sus clubs que siguen los deseos del Presidente Havens y de los Comités de Rotary International.

No debe de olvidarse lo que hace el Comité de la Educación Rotaria. No prepara este comité un programa para ningún mes sino piensa dirigir la educación de los Rotarios en Rotary durante todos los meses del año, y ya ha preparado planes interesantes y eficaces para hacerlo. No dejen Uds. de interesarse a estos programas para que puedan saber lo mejor posible lo que es el Rotary y lo que hace.

En la ciudad de Montevideo el 13 de agosto el ministro de la Guerra de Uruguay, el general Buquet, ofreció un almuerzo en la Escuela Militar de Aviación a los socios del Rotary Club de Montevideo, retribuyendo una atención análoga del Rotary Club.

Después de admirar las condiciones de los aviadores militares que ejecutaron una serie de excelentes demostraciones aéreas, los Rotarios presenciaron un vuelo acrobático del doctor Ghigliani, miembro fundador del club y primer rotario-aviador, tras lo cual se iniciaron los vuelos con pasajeros ocupando el sitio de éstos los más entusiastas de los asociados.

Terminado el almuerzo a la criolla, que se desarrolló en la forma regular del Rotary y ofrecida la demostración, la agradeció el presidente don Juan Pastori con oportunas frases en las que hizo resaltar el florecimiento de la aviación militar que tanto debió a la solicitud del ministro de la Guerra general Buquet y Jefe del Estado Mayor general Da Costa.

La grata impresión recibida en la fiesta por los socios del Rotary Club de Montevideo va exteriorizarse en un banquete que ofrecerán a las autoridades militares y de la Escuela y a los alumnos de ésta así que terminen los exámenes para otorgar los brevets de pilotos-aviadores.



MARIO NUNEZ MESA
Cienfuegos, Cuba
Director, Rotary International

La Junta Directiva al tiempo de la Convención de Los Angeles tuvo el gusto de recibir en la familia de los Rotary Clubs el club de Lima, Perú. Hace algumas semanas se envió la cédula a ese club.

AL ROTARY CLUB

Ya que credos contrarios,
sin amor, disolventes,
van sembrando calvarios
en los tiempos presentes,
levantad vuestras frentes
muy en alto ¡oh, Rotarios!

Anotad al glorioso
de la vida, el lirismo
de tener un santuario
donde no hay egoísmo . . .
¡Es un santo heroísmo
hoy por hoy ser Rotario!

Hasta mí llega a diario
con taimada insistencia
mi "otro yo" . . . "el yo" nefario
a roer mi conciencia
porque está en la creencia
de que no soy Rotario.

"R. M." en *Aztec Call*, Junio de 1922.



The Rotary Program for the Year

My dear Fellows:

I AM giving to you here the program for the year which I presented to the Board of Directors and, with their approval, to the International Council, to be passed on to all of you as the program of work that confronts us for the coming year:

1. Attendance: Now that Rotary has over twelve hundred clubs, I hope that the average attendance may not fall below the present 80 per cent. Therefore, constant pressure must be maintained. Of course I do not mean that attendance should be insisted upon as an end, but simply as a means. It is the step into fellowship. Fellowship induces friendliness. Friendliness becomes Rotary friendship. Thus the foundation is laid for the highest expression of Rotary. Without the living force of constant attendance it would be almost ridiculous to talk about world-wide Rotary. It would be a sham, a prattle by leaders of nothing.

2. Rotary Friendship: Rotary friendship is more than fellowship, for it seeks to understand the other fellow and appreciate his good qualities. We are only human; we gravitate towards those who appreciate us—fellowship developing into friendliness and friendship. Such is the Rotary process which has made thousands of true friendships, which never existed before. This work is always new, always interesting, always vital. It promises Rotary eternal youth.

3. Citizenship: Citizenship in Rotary should mean the application of Rotary principles in public affairs. The man who boasts of toleration of public evils as an expression of Rotary good-will to his fellow men is an absolute satire on Rotary. In saving boys from becoming undesirable citizens we must ourselves set a good example of proper citizenship. Rotary is not a political body, but never let it be said that Rotarians as individuals are weak-kneed citizens. Whenever a community needs real red-blooded men to step forth, let the first be Rotarians. Even if we do not agree with their views, nevertheless, let us as Rotarians, applaud their courage. In other words, a Rotarian should above all, be a MAN.

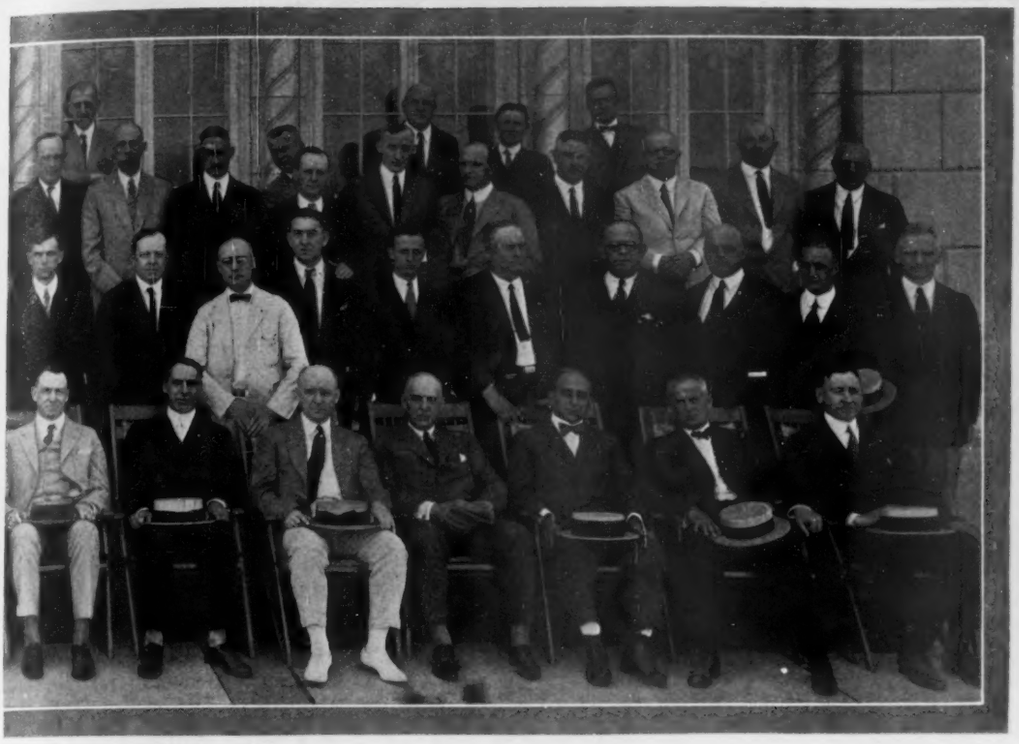
4. Boys Work: Boys work is primarily the saving of boys from becoming undesirable citizens. But it goes beyond this in strengthening the moral stamina and patriotism of the next generation, which will take our place as citizens of our respective countries; and furthermore, as supporters of civilization. When we contemplate the dangers of the future, owing to the neglect of our boys, we are brought to a realization of the importance of Rotary and Rotary impulses, *right now.* Boys work is an inspiration, an ever active inspiration, to take personal self-appraising interest in our entire program of intense cultivation or friendliness and testing Rotary ethics in our daily life, our public life, and now applying them to the welfare of the world. Boys work renews interest in itself, and freshens and revives the souls of Rotarians. Boys work is great for the boys, and sometimes I think it is even greater for us.

5. Rotary and Business Methods: Rotary principles in business have helped in a great unrecorded revolution. Historians say that some of the most vital revolutions have taken place without the people of the time realizing the change. The revolution to which I refer, is the turning of the wheel against the old idea that "business is business," and that a man could be a good citizen, yet trick and cheat in his business dealings. They said they had to do it for business reasons. Of course every evil has its excuse. But Rotary has proved that the Golden Rule is a sound business rule. Rotary teaches that nowhere in modern life are the opportunities to follow the Golden Rule, and not the rule of gold, so numerous, so frequent, so constant, as in business. It is not sometimes, not occasionally, but all the time—every day, in dealing with associates, employees, customers, that Rotary ethics stand the test. Rotary proudly maintains that business is service.

6. Rotary Education: Rotary education is the ceaseless pressure of Rotary precepts, until they become identified with the conscience and conduct of its members. There is no such thing as a perfect Rotarian, but we can strive towards the ideal, and it is by teaching self-vigilance, self-discipline, precept upon precept, that our souls are fed. There may be souls so great, as not to require nourishment. However, Rotary is not for them. It is for the imperfect, stumbling, but ever-striving man. The Scripture, that "By their works, ye shall know them," shall be amended in Rotary, without sacrilege, "that for their efforts shall they be counted worthy."

7. Rotary Extension: Rotary extension is not simply extension of clubs and members; not simply the increase of the work of Rotary, but it is the expansion of the vision of Rotary. If the individual clubs do not see farther than their own activities, or provincial affairs, if they do not see beyond the shores of their country, then Rotary extension will be an act, lacking force. Extension, to my mind, is one of the profound considerations for the administration of this year. And every act and decision should have our most sincere and profound thought.

8. Rotary International: Rotary International is the vision, the great inspiration, the force of our present efforts and future success. Let me remind you of something you have all observed. Let me bring back to your mind's eye, the



Rotary officials from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from many other lands, assembled in Chicago, August 7-10, for the annual council meeting of Rotary International. The sessions of the four-day meeting were devoted to the consideration and adoption of a general program for the year. Opportunity was also given for the familiarization by the new officials with the work of the Rotary Headquarters office. There were approximately sixty officials present at the various sessions, representing not only each of the thirty-eight districts but practically every phase of Rotary activity.

visit to some inspiration point. All over the world where cities welcome visitors, where there is life, activity, and hope, they take these visitors to some high point where the vision unfolds a beautiful valley, or a mighty mountain, or boundless plain, or noble rivers, or ship-dotted seas. "There," they tell you, "there is our inspiration!" Rotary International now is our inspiration point, the high ground from which we may see the unfolding vision which inspires us to greater efforts for the triumph of unselfishness in the hearts and minds of men.

Fellows, I have never been satisfied with what I have been able to say about Rotary. My vision seems to be stronger than my powers of description. Perhaps I say the same thing again and again. But it is worth repeating. If it were not worth endless reiteration, it would not be morally and spiritually true.

Rotary International springs from things tangible, practical and tested. It should be a living force in our individual lives. Its ethics give living force to our clubs in their communities. Because it has no selfish objects, it is a living force in the nation.

The ethics of Rotary have guided us in business, inspired us in community service, made us hopeful as citizens of our respective countries, but I see a higher goal, a higher and whiter light.

My words are poor in telling what I hope to see, but I feel profoundly that we are not truly Rotarians until our hands clasp friendly hands around the globe. Rotary International implies the banishment of fear and the promise of international peace.

And finally—a true Rotarian is a citizen of the world. Can there be anything greater?

Sincerely and Rotarily,

Ray Havens

President

Rotary International

WHO'S WHO IN THE PICTURE

First row (sitting)—left to right:

Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Canada, Immediate Past International President.
Russell F. Greiner, Kansas City, Mo., Past International President.
Glenn C. Mead, Philadelphia, Pa., Past International President.
Paul P. Harris, Chicago, Ill., President-Emeritus; founder of first Rotary Club.
Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Ill., Secretary, Rotary International.
Ralph E. Bristol, Ogden, Utah, Director, Rotary International; Chairman, Finance Committee.
Mario Nunez Mesa, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Director, Rotary International.
Robert Patterson, Dayton, Ohio, Director, Rotary International; Chairman, Committee on Election of Clubs; Member, Finance Committee.
Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo., President, Rotary International.
John A. Turner, Tampa, Florida, 3rd Vice-President, Rotary International; Member, Committee on Election of New Clubs.
R. Jeffrey Lydiatt, Calgary, Canada, Director, Rotary International; Member, Committee on Election of Clubs.
Harry B. Craddick, Minneapolis, Minn., Director, Rotary International.
Herbert C. Wilson, Worcester, Mass., Director, Rotary International.
Avelino Perez, Havana, Cuba, Governor, 25th District.
Herbert Coates, Montevideo, Uruguay, Special Representative for South America.
Arthur G. Pierce, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman, Advisory Committee on Classifications.

Second row (standing)—left to right:

George Harris, Washington, D. C., Past International Sergeant-at-Arms.
Carroll H. Jones, Columbia, S. C., Governor, 38th Dist.
Roger Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Governor, 37th Dist.
Joseph R. Naylor, Wheeling, W. Va., Governor, 24th District.
J. A. R. Peart, Alexandria, La., Governor, 17th Dist.
Frank H. Hatfield, Evansville, Ind., Governor, 20th Dist.
Emerit E. Baker, Kewanee, Ill., Governor, 19th Dist.
James H. Richmond, Louisville, Ky., Governor 23rd District.
Anthony W. Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., Governor, 33rd District.
William J. Cairns, Ottawa, Canada, Governor, 28th Dist.
Everett W. Hill, Shawnee, Okla., Chairman, Boys Work Committee.
Austin O. Olmsted, Green Bay, Wis., Governor, 10th District.
Silvester Schiele, Chicago, Ill. (one of the original four Rotarians of the first Rotary Club).
Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Wash., Governor 1st Dist.
George T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kan., Governor, 15th District.
B. F. Scribner, Pueblo, Colo., Chairman Committee on Business Methods
William G. Keath, Chillicothe, Mo., Governor, 14th District.
James F. Finlay, Chattanooga, Tenn., Chairman, Convention Program Committee.
Norman B. Black, Fargo, N. D., Governor, 9th Dist.
Paul Rankin, Dubuque, Iowa, Governor, 11th Dist.
Porter G. Pierpont, Savannah, Ga., Governor, 39th District.
F. W. Teele, Mexico City, Mexico, Member, Committee on Business Methods.
Charles P. McCarthy, Boise, Idaho, Governor, 5th Dist.

Third row—left to right:

John M. Bechtold, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary to Raymond M. Havens, International President.
Robert W. Hill, Salem, Mass., Governor, 31st Dist.
Harlan H. Horner, Albany, N. Y., Governor, 29th Dist.
Russell V. Williams, Chicago, Ill. (Assistant Secretary, Rotary Headquarters), Advisory Committee on Classifications and Committee on Business Methods.
Roger H. Motten, Chicago, Ill., Rotary Headquarters; Secretary in Charge of Executive Service.
Walter W. Strong, Chicago, Ill., in charge of Boys Work Department, Rotary Headquarters.
Edward C. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y., Governor, 27th Dist.
Albert L. Miller, Battle Creek, Mich., Chairman, Advisory Committee on Official Publications.
Arthur E. Johnston, Winnipeg, Can., Governor, 4th District.
John P. Old, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Governor, 18th District.
Walter Grant, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Can., Governor, 32nd District.
George F. Lumb, Harrisburg, Pa., Governor, 34th Dist.
Lion L. Woodward, Trenton, N. J., Governor, 36th Dist.
Chester K. Robertson, Shamokin, Pa., Governor, 35th District.
Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn., Governor 30th District
Ben Dixon, San Francisco, Cal., Member, Rotary Club of San Francisco.
E. Mort Allen, Helena, Ark., Governor, 16th Dist.
John R. Williams, Long Beach, Cal., Governor, 2nd District.
James H. Walton, Cheyenne, Wyo., Governor, 7th Dist.
Theodore E. Smith, Akron, Ohio, Governor, 21st Dist.
George C. Mitchell, Coshocton, Ohio, Governor, 22nd District.
Edgar F. Allen, Elyria, Ohio, President, International Society for Crippled Children.

Last row—left to right:

Earl R. Benedict, Chicago, Ill., Special Service, Rotary Headquarters.
Ervin F. Kemp, Chicago, Ill., Member, Chicago Rotary Club.
Mack Thomson, Duluth, Minn., Member, Duluth Rotary Club.
Charles B. Christy, Phoenix, Ariz., Governor, 8th Dist.
Oliver W. Belden, Lewiston, Mont., Governor, 0th Dist.
Hart I. Seely, Waverly, N. Y., Member, Committee on Boys Work.
Milton H. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Member, Chicago Rotary Club.
James W. Davidson, Calgary, Can., Member, Committee on Extension.
John Thomson, Greenock, Scotland.
Edward R. Kelsey, Toledo, Ohio, Vice-President, International Society for Crippled Children; former District Governor and Vice-President, Rotary International.



Rotary Education

EDUCATION in its true sense doesn't mean cramming knowledge into somebody. That is an acquired meaning due to the imperfection of school systems and school teachers. Education really means "to lead out." It has to do with the development of a man's qualities and faculties and powers. Rotary is nothing secret, mystic, or occult, but it is the compound of many years of experience and reflection on the part of many thousands of men. The experiences these men have had and the conclusions to which they have come are worth careful and thoughtful study. Men outside of Rotary are making such a study of them. Why shouldn't men in Rotary do likewise?

We Want to Know

WE are not only sympathetic with under-privileged boys but we are likewise interested in boys who appear to have all the privileges. The opportunity to go to school is a privilege; if our boys, or our neighbors' boys, do not avail themselves of this privilege we are interested to know why. We also want to know about those who remain in school. We want to know who their teachers are and what they are teaching our boys and our neighbors' boys. As citizens we are going to cultivate closer acquaintance and better understanding with the teachers, principals, superintendents, and school-board trustees of our respective communities.

An Interesting Experiment

THE State Teachers' College of Santa Barbara, California, is preparing a course of lectures on the teaching of ethics founded on service. Rotary's connection with the new plan is interesting. Dr. A. Grant Evans, an honorary member of the Santa Barbara Rotary Club, and a former president of the State University of Oklahoma, first conceived the idea for such a course of lectures from reading articles endorsing the resolution which was adopted at the Rotary Convention at Edinburgh emphasizing the importance of introducing the teaching of ethics where such teaching would be of the most benefit—to the children in the schools.

A number of Santa Barbara Rotarians became interested in the suggestion and together with the president of the State Teachers' College, and Dr. Evans, worked out a plan to give such instruction to teachers as would send them out enthusiastic in the teaching of ethics to their pupils. An experimental course of eighteen lectures at the teachers' summer session of the college is being prepared for the purpose of stimulating discussion of such questions as the ethics of the relationship between teacher and pupil, the ethical example of the teacher, training in ethical ideas through school discipline, ethical lessons that can best be taught in the playgrounds, and the particular opportunity that there is of teaching certain special subjects to strengthen the ethical ideals of school children. It is hoped by the Santa Barbara Rotarians and the school and college authorities that the experiment will lead to a permanent Rotary lectureship in ethics.

A Form of Idiocy

EVERY once in a while a peculiar form of idiocy crops up through some individual who breaks loose from all restraint and launches forth a chain letter! And the funny thing about it is that there are always a few who are willing to take the time to help it along its way. A recipient of one of these letters which had evidently been started in the United States, and which had found its way to Calcutta, has calculated that if the directions were followed, and each recipient would send it to nine others, by the time the letter had passed through the first twelve sets of hands over 31,000,000,000 people would have received the letter—roughly, twenty times the earth's population! The waste basket is a mighty useful receptacle—let's use it for such junk!

High Rents and Good Homes

WHEN Diogenes took up his abode in a barrel it was the eccentricity of genius rather than actual necessity which directed his choice of a home. In his day, houses were of such simple construction that any man could build his own, and there was no shortage of homes among people of moderate circumstances. Today a different condition prevails, and in our larger cities there is over-crowding and all its consequent evils. High rents, and the shortage of good homes have led to much doubling-up among the poorer families, and to putting more people in a small housing area than is healthy or wise. Many social workers, as well as all health officers, have protested against this state of affairs. In England, the government has taken steps to relieve the congestion by erecting homes, using some of the material left over from the army stores. While government interference may not be the best solution in all cases, it is encouraging to find the press and the community taking action to remedy the lack of houses. As part of the "Own-Your-Own-Home-Week" to be celebrated in October, an enterprising Texas newspaper has arranged a demonstration of how a building lot can be obtained, the home erected and furnished in comfortable style, and even a moderate-priced car installed in the garage, and everything in connection with this ideal home provided on terms within the reach of people of fairly moderate means. Such a demonstration will doubtless pave the way for the improvement of sanitary conditions and even perhaps increase the number of early marriages.



Under Direction of William C. Bamburgh

of the Babson Institute

Reactions of the Washington Conference

A SERIOUS and intensive study of the accomplishments of the conference on disarmament has been made (1) by Raymond Leslie Buell, which, with the texts of the treaties and tables of the effects upon the navies and armies of the world, provides for the legal-minded reader all of the bases for consideration of that notable event in the world's history which will be needed for a long time.

Any later study must be based upon the actual results of the disarmament in its relationship to the condition of the resultant civilization in the countries involved in the agreements, and the general benefits to humanity, as well as to the peace of the world.

Professor Buell describes "the ominous forces which made the conference a necessity," and consequently deals with the weapons of war and their use in the recent contests of nations. This book is almost a necessity on the shelves of the business library, for it is a source book as well as one of judgment and decision.

Miss Tarbell has given in her "Peacemakers, Blessed and Otherwise," (2) a rapid résumé of the performances of the conference each day and of the purposes, the desires, and the hopes of each country as seen day by day from the viewpoint of the reportorial journalist.

Without her book, without her keen sight and concise descriptions of the activities of the various delegations we would be without understanding of the obvious direction taken by the common efforts to coordinate the activities of the nations toward one concentrated temporary peace, even though it should last no longer than a decade.

Her observations now provide an interesting attitude for those who want to read a consecutive report of impressions from which to obtain a general understanding of that great event.

In his "Washington and the Riddle of Peace" (3), H. G. Wells does not provide his best ability, and seems to have shirked much of the duty which evidently was placed in his hands during his reportorial visit to the capitol. It is to be regretted that the book has been made only as a personal impression of facts and occurrences for which he seems to have had a foreordained decision and upon which his opinions were based.

While the book is disappointing, there is much in it to interest the reader who is a sound believer in Wells and his methods. There is no disappointment on that score, for the well-written pages are still Wellsian, and as an adjunct to the other books reviewed in this article it will hold a distinctive place.

MARK SULLIVAN, however, in his "Great Adventure" (4), has given to the world an historical picture full of genuine portraits of the principal men concerned in the conference, and on every page, there are living qualities, active descriptions, moving scenes, shifting elements of diplomatic and human activities, the moments of uncertainty, and the seconds of great success and accomplishment, which will be used for all time as the record upon which history will be written.

All of the documents, all of the impressions, all of the presentation of facts and claims and principles, pro and con, will be cold words on colder paper, unless the movements of the chief actors are seen through such eyes as his.

This is not extravagant praise. Though the reports in this column are expected to be calm, this is really a book to become enthusiastic about and we must suggest to all Rotarians that they read this book, occasionally closing their eyes so that the pictures may long remain in their minds' eyes. It will be next to attendance at the conference, and as this book won the Pulitzer prize for notable journalism, our opinion is not necessarily the first nor the most praiseworthy.

Such a book as this could be dramatized, in fact, it is the scenario of a dramatic international event.

(1) The Washington Conference, by Raymond Leslie Buell. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1922. Pp. 461; tables and texts of treaties; index.

(2) Peacemakers, Blessed and Otherwise, by Ida M. Tarbell. New York: Macmillan Co., 1922. Pp. 227.

(3) Washington and the Riddle of Peace, by H. G. Wells. New York: Macmillan Co., 1922. Pp. 312; no index.

(4) The Great Adventure, by Mark Sullivan. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1922. Pp. 290; portraits; index.

Our Place in the Social Order

WITH the closing in of the many great spaces which were left between nations, trade centers, and national marts of trade; with the narrowing of the avenues of travel between countries with different tongues; with the converging of the long distances of intercommunication; with all these changes, the greater is the necessity for a general and more widespread understanding of the social relationship of peoples, both those native born and those from foreign shores.

So the study of sociology also becomes more general, and men in executive positions, those in control of working forces, those in charge of charitable and civic-welfare interests, are inclined to study and understand the fundamental basis of the evolution and progress of human society.

This work has been well done by Professor Dow, without losing sight of the human elements of the numerous classes of sub-normal and super-normal, laying considerable stress upon the development of the natural man and woman, boy and girl, through the application of scientific direction and observation.

We recommend this book to any employer, and urge the use of it by department heads who can increase their patience with their clerical forces as well as use judgment in improving them.

Society and Its Problems, by Grove Samuel Dow. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co., 1922. Pp. 594; bibliographies; index.

Out in the Open

THE author of "Nature for Its Own Sake" has added another gallery of natural pictures to the many which he has given to his faithful readers over a period of twenty-five years. His descriptions are rich with the life of movement against scenes of broad beauty.

Professor Van Dyke of Rutgers College, has held in his retentive mind's eye thousands of views (as he has also held so accurately so many thousands of painted pictures). Each has for him a significance of charm and interest rare in the American. He is almost the only exponent of pure nature and natural life remaining in this country among our leading authors.

In his pages, the deserts are solemn

and punctuated with frequent rests both in expression and in trailing. In the mountains, his descent is swift, his climbing sure-footed and his long views of the scenery is done with long sight and sure sight, telescopic and correctly aimed. As fisherman and hunter, his story holds constant interest, and to the tired business man this book should be like the breath of the mountains, invigorating and regenerative, for he will be riding and lunging and climbing with the author, yet without effort, even though he remains ensconced in his arm-chair.

It is the book for a Rotarian's resting hours—although it will probably awake again in him a dormant and smouldering wanderlust.

The Open Spaces. Incidents of Nights and Days Under the Blue Sky, by John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922. Frontisp.; pp. 271.

A Guide for the Ambitious

EVERY possible study of the securing of a job is made in this book. Our main difference with the author lies in the fact, however, that he lays too much stress upon the wage or salary side of job getting; yet we believe that each reader will develop from the pages a sound idea of principles which will also lead him to investigate any business which offers him a haven so that he will be sure of a beneficial destination in the job as well as sure of the proper remuneration for it.

Mr. Fletcher has made job-getting an art; he has described every attitude which should be taken by almost every applicant and his narration of methods and manners may become even a book of employment etiquette for any aspirant.

More particularly, however, may the employer use this book in determining his policies and procedures in the hiring of employees and hands. It is the reverse of a manual on obtaining employment, for it is full of suggestions, studies, and processes which can be turned to the employer's benefit and profit.

We recommend its use in such a way, and the departments of sales promotion and of advertising can use the remarkable trade journal bibliography covering all branches of business.

How to Get the Job You Want, by William I. Fletcher. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1922.

Ernest in Name and Religious Life

THE religio-philosophical position occupied by Renan in the world's thought came to its high position by being the exposition of his own character and experience. Prof. Mott points out the position of the "I" or autobiographical attitude in all of Renan's writing, and that he was an individualist from his earliest days is shown in every detail of his books and his exposition of himself as the very center of his world of thought and spirit.

This biography covers all of the years of that mind which was an exposé of his heart. His travels, his researches, his preparation for and writing of his life of Jesus, his influence in the Franco-Prussian war, his dramas, and investigations into the origins of Christianity, are all presented with fairness and fullness so that the chapters provide inspiration for the reader in the exhibition of so great a scholar's efforts for the benefit of mankind.

We recommend this book for your library, for it will suggest many spiritual ideas and energies, for which a business or professional man's life should be recipient in liberal measure.

Ernest Renan, by Lewis Freeman Mott. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1921. Frontis.; pp. 461; index.

A Classic in Virile English

ALL Rotarians are called upon to speak before their fellow-members. Not all Rotarians find themselves equipped with manner of mind or manner of speech; yet, not one but will say that he is pleased with his moderate success even after his first bow to an audience.

That thought alone leads us to recommend especially this beautiful reprint of the old Latin master of rhetoric and oratory, Quintillian, which has been translated into a virile and brilliant English, which entrances one who enjoys such written expression, because of the modernity of its phrasing and usage of words, and its pertinence to our own times in nearly every detail.

It is almost a complete course in self-control, personal expression, and in public speaking, as well as in the psychological control of other's minds; and the assurance which a reader of the lucid pages can obtain, should set him up with that confidence which is becoming so necessary in modern business life.

This book is useful in the business and professional man's library—O what an improvement there would be in business conferences if Quintillian were the text-book for executives!

Quintillian, translated by H. E. Butler. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921-2. 4 vols. Text in Latin and in English. In: Loeb Classical Library.

Standard Bank Practice and Financing

EVERY business man, in any position of trust or official confidence, every retailer, every cashier and treasurer of a company or firm, should have this book upon which to base his acquaintance with financial affairs. Ignorance of financial details has driven many a man to the wall; many a retailer, unequipped with common understanding of banking and the use of moneys in business has spent weary nights and restless hours dreading failure, fearing losses, summing up his financial position, because of his ignorance and lack of education in youth.

If ignorance were a misdemeanor, and if the ignorant were disbarred from holding positions of financial trust anywhere, there would be fewer failures, and surer credit. This book will provide the information which any business man should have well set in his mind for the protection of his business and private affairs.

American Banking Practice, by William H. Kniffin. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1921. Pp. 389; illustrated; index.

Language of Technical Pictures

WITH the increasing usage of charts and graphic illustrations in business affairs, as well as in engineering departments, such a work as this, with its glossary of standard forms, provides a textbook for any office and a basis for expression through the use of charts.

Nearly every form of detail in graphic drawing is shown; the holding of the pen and the drawing of lines and proportionate sections, are described, so that the student, who for the first time undertakes such technical work, will be properly guided.

This is a book for the business library, for the statistical specialist, and for the sales-promotion specialist. Particularly will it make charts and graphs interchangeably understood and the standardization of interpretative details will make many statistical studies, analyses, and results comparable, where now they are at logger-heads.

An Introduction to the Graphic Language, by Gardner C. Anthony. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1922. Illus. Pp. 166; index.

Operation and Management of Chain Stores

THIS is the first book written exclusively on this subject. Economists have provided chapters in their studies in marketing and practical writers on selling and salesmanagement have given general information.

These authors, both research engineers, have made a thorough study of the problems as well as the management and operation of the modern branch store which has become a multiple of standardized units. Purchasing viewpoints are given, the problems of employment, choosing the right managers, locating the store, managing the headquarters' inspection and observation, prices, and profits, are the subjects of a few of the chapters calling for complete description and analysis.

Salesmanagement dealing with purchasing agents of such chains, will find this book desirable for the suggestions which they will derive from it in developing sales and understanding the point of view of the management.

All producers should know of the special methods followed in chain-store merchandising—now that that knowledge can be obtained.

Chain Stores, by Walter S. Hayward and Percival White. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1922. Pp. 412; illustrated; index.

(Continued on page 220.)



HERE you can walk over to Main Street, drop in at the sign of the Rotary flag, get your guest's badge, and make yourself at Home! The fellows are always glad to see you and to learn what your club is doing, and while you bend elbows over the luncheon table they will tell you about the best club in the best town in the best country in the World!

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—The first ladies' night was held recently and was voted a complete success by all concerned. This Rotary club has also been active in children's work, having arranged for a week's holiday at a seaside resort for 120 poor children; to finance for one year a boys' club for the Free Kindergarten Union, of New South Wales; and to give a day's outing by automobile to 120 children from the South Sydney Hospital.

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CALCUTTA, INDIA—With a new and enthusiastic group of officers and a progressive policy outlined for the coming year, the Calcutta Rotary Club is looking to a year of steady campaigning in all things affecting the welfare of the community. The new president is said to have a forceful personality which can cope with the trials of even the Indian climate.

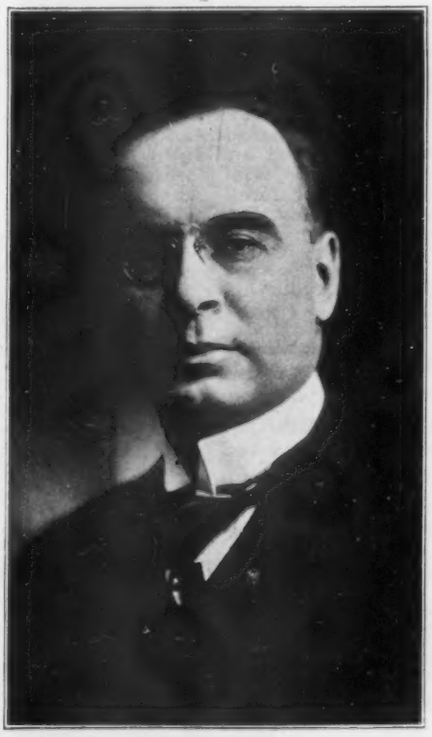
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EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND—Rotarian Thomas Stephenson, of Edinburgh, late honorary secretary of the British Association and a delegate to the Kansas City and Atlantic City conventions, has graduated as Doctor of Science from Edinburgh University. Dr. Stephenson was unanimously elected vice-president of the Edinburgh club at the annual meeting. Last November the British clubs presented him with an illuminated address in recognition of his pioneer work for British Rotary during its first eight years of existence.

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GREENVILLE, S. C.—A recent regular meeting of the Greenville club was made a "radio meeting." There were two complete sets equipped with loop aerials on the luncheon table. The concert was rendered by club members through the local broadcasting station. Both sending and receiving were thoroughly demonstrated. Two interesting and instructive addresses on radio were made by Rotarian T. Charles Gower, Jr., who spoke on "The Use and Development of Radio in Alaska," and Rotarian Roger S. Huntington, who discussed the use of radio in the South. The Boys' Radio Club of Greenville were guests of honor at this luncheon.

PORTLAND, MAINE—The members of the Portland club and their Rotaryanns were entertained by the Y. M. C. A. at North Star camp. The Rotarians were pleasantly surprised to find that the camp was such a progressive institution and was doing so much for the boys of the city. The entrance to the camp was guarded by a number of youthful "traffic cops," who examined the Rotarians' cars for defective lights and missing license plates. Having passed these guardians, the Rotarians were able to enjoy the program of stunts and athletic events which preceded an excellent supper. The boys gave a demonstration of a camp inspection, showing how they had been taught to watch the cleanliness and sanitation of their tents and personal belongings. Among the guests at this meeting were Sir Burton Chadwick, M. P., of London, England, a prominent member of the British Parliament, and Miss Louise Merriam, a cousin of International President Ray Havens. The camp director gave an interesting account of the history and purpose of the camp and its wholesome effect on the boys. North Star camp comprises 100 acres and was purchased by the Portland Y. M. C. A. some three years ago, the work of improving it having been carried on almost entirely by the boys who used it.



Honorable Wilfrid Gariepy, (above) who succeeds Dr. James M. F. Malone as president of the Rotary Club of Three Rivers, Quebec, delivered his installation speech in both English and French so as to reach all the members. At the same meeting Henry Phillips, past president of Montreal Rotary and organizer of the Three Rivers club, gave a splendid speech on Rotary spirit and ideals. This bi-lingual club at Three Rivers has an excellent and worth-while program planned for the coming year.

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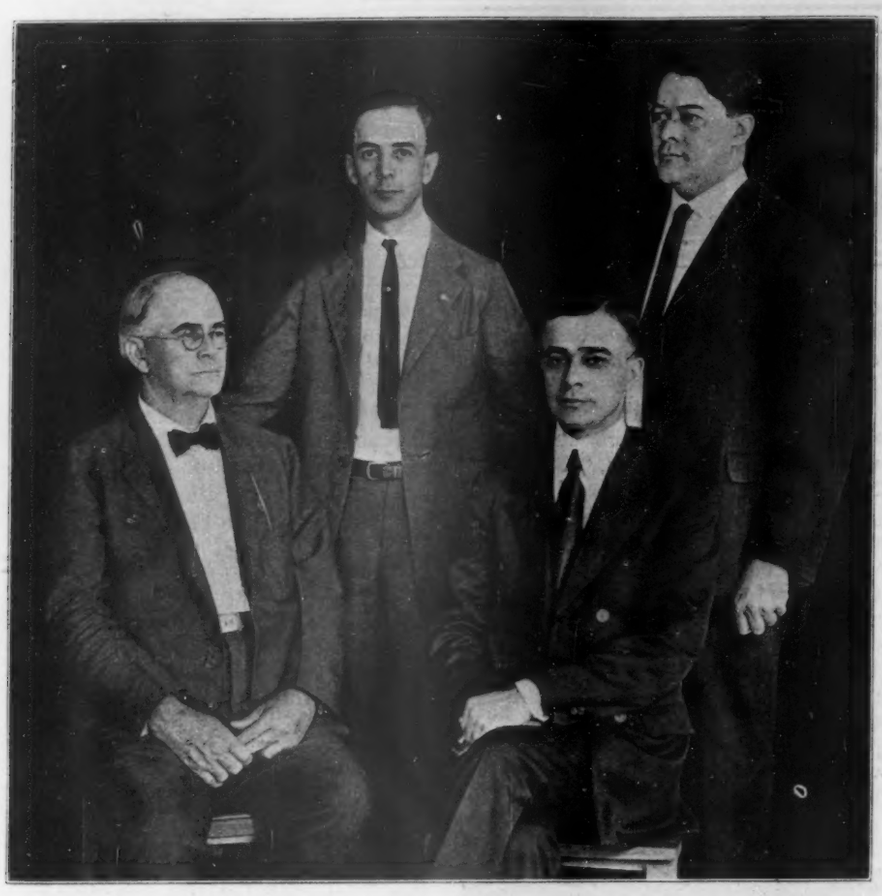
FORT SMITH, ARK.—George Guernsey, the governor of the new 15th district, made his first official visit to the Rotary clubs of Fort Smith and Van Buren. A joint meeting of the two clubs was arranged to welcome him at Mount Vista, and after the luncheon the governor gave an inspiring talk stressing the international importance of Rotary and its bearing on the future peace of the world.

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MELROSE, MASS.—The Melrose, Everett and Malden Rotary clubs have just finished a three-cornered attendance contest for July with the following results: Melrose, 94.55 per cent; Malden, 90.20 per cent; Everett, 70.58 per cent. The three clubs held a joint field day at Danvers, Mass., during August, at which the two losing clubs paid for the dinners.

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LONG BEACH, CAL.—Representatives of the five business men's luncheon clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, Progressive, Lions and Optimists, met recently and organized an inter-club committee, which will be the means of uniting the strength of all these organizations for civic welfare. This combination will be one of the largest and strongest in Southern California and it is expected that it will be able to unify the work of the various clubs on certain projects and accomplish its objects in any field of endeavor. The committee endorsed a resolution adopted by Los Angeles medical men urging a city ordinance requiring that persons engaged in handling food for human consumption be required to obtain a certificate of health



This is a "Rotarian family," father and three sons, each one occupying important positions in two Rotary clubs. They are: Seated—left to right—Col. Frank S. Lambeth, farmer, chairman committee on education, Thomasville, N. C., and William A. Lambeth, sky pilot, ex-president, High Point, N. C.; Standing—Charles F. Lambeth, porch rocker manufacturer, chairman boys' work, Thomasville, N. C., and James E. Lambeth, building and loan, secretary-treasurer, Thomasville, N. C. Will Lambeth has been special representative for two clubs in the old Seventh District, and all the family have been very active at inter-city meetings and other Rotary occasions. It is not every family that can boast so many Rotarians.

from the city health officer, and, further, that street washing with hose be substituted for street sweeping on certain business streets.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS—As a result of the active organization work of the president of the Houston Rotary Club, the Houston Federation of Civic Clubs, comprising nearly thirty organizations, will assist the Chamber of Commerce in advertising Houston both at home and abroad. Following an enthusiastic civic boost meeting, attended by nearly 800 members of the various civic clubs, the Federation appointed an executive committee and council of five members from each of the twenty-eight organizations. Rotarians Robert J. Cummings and Frank M. Law are chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Federation. A systematic advertising campaign has been started both for prospective tourists and to create a wider acquaintance with Houston's advantages among local citizens.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO—A large sign near the New York Central Railroad tracks, announces to all tourists entering Cleveland from the east the location of the Rotary Club playground, where 500 youngsters attend daily. A former president of the club owned the ground, which was cleaned up and graded by another former president, equipped by the club, and donated to the children of the neighborhood. The school authorities supplied a boy and girl supervisor and the equipment was designed by the Recreation Council. In this way the children are kept off the streets and railway tracks, which were their former playgrounds. During August the Rotarians and their families were entertained at an outing by the Cleveland Yacht Club, another organization which has done much for crippled children as well as helping boys and girls in other ways.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—A special "School Days" program, arranged by the entertainment committee, provided the Kankakee Rotarians with plenty of enjoyment as well as some real Rotary education. The general plan of the program was that it should follow the ordinary school routine but that the various lessons on the curriculum should all be given a special twist to bring out some part of Rotary. Suitable recitations and the singing of "Schooldays" helped to develop atmosphere, and the history, literature, and other lessons gave good opportunity for the display of club talent as well as for spreading knowledge of Rotary and of the community. An old-time spelling bee furnished considerable amusement.

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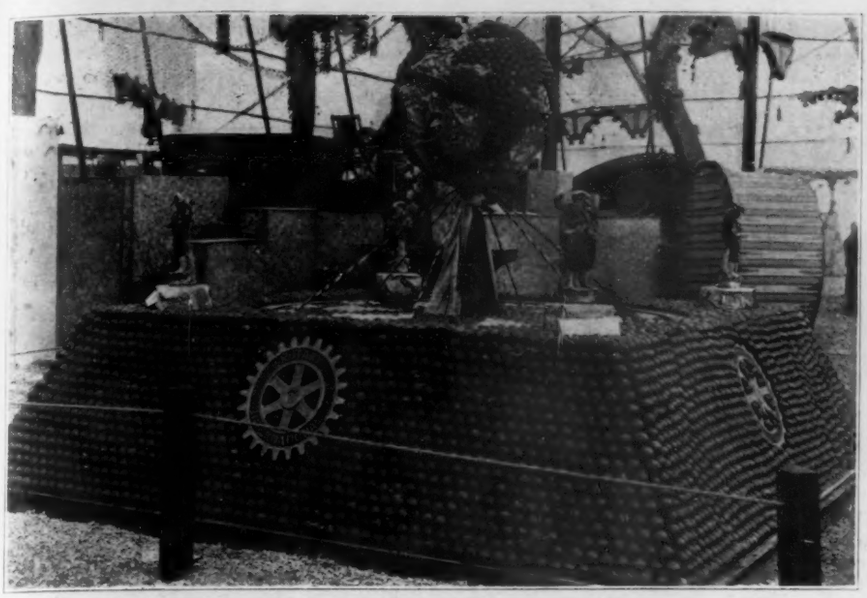
GENEVA, N. Y.—A surprise minstrel show by seven members furnished considerable entertainment at a recent meeting of the Geneva Club. Choruses, ballads, and jokes kept the house in an uproar and the whole show might have been summed up by the comment of one of the end men, who said that some of it reminded him of Samson's last act, "because it brought down the house." Two original features were limericks on various members and a burlesque book review which contained some good bits on various Rotarians and their classifications. The entertainment was voted one of the best ever put on before the club and a return engagement of the troupe is being urged by the club and the visitors who attended.

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LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—For the third time in six months the Lethbridge club



A number of Rotarians who attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Nottingham, England, instituted a vocational section for the pharmacists, the first vocational section to be organized in British Rotary. Six of those who enjoy this dual distinction of being Rotarians and pharmacists are shown above. They are: left to right, standing: Ernest J. George, Walsall; John Beachell, Nottingham; A. E. Hobbes, Tunbridge Wells; seated: George Whitfield, Scarborough; Dr. Thos. Stephenson, Edinburgh; and J. J. Forbes, Past President, Perth Rotary Club.



This exhibit of the Anaheim (Cal.) Rotary Club carried off one of the prizes at the California Valencia Orange Show. The base was fitted with a revolving platform upon which was superimposed a pedestal carrying a globe covered with Valencia oranges. The color scheme was blue and orange.

acted as sponsor for a new club when the Fernie, B. C., club was launched with a charter membership of twenty-five. All three of the sponsored clubs are in another district, but that does not deter the Lethbridge godfathers. Forty-five Lethbridge Rotarians and their wives drove 140 miles to Fernie for the formal organization meeting, where they were joined by twenty-five Rotarians and their ladies from Cranbrook. An interesting inter-city meet was held and the new club was given a good example of the joys of Rotary fellowship and the standards of service which they will share henceforth.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Kansas City club has adopted a resolution providing that the national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner," shall be sung at the opening of every regular meeting. This resolution may be of interest to other clubs in the United tates.

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EFFINGHAM, ILL.—About two hundred Rotarians and their families attended the first annual inter-city meet and picnic of south central Illinois Rotary, held recently at Rose Lake. Governor E. E. Baker of the 19th District made a special trip from Kewanee to attend the meeting and his inspiring talk was greatly appreciated. After endorsing the remarks of the previous speaker to the effect that the application of Rotary principles by both labor and capital was the cure for practically all of our social and industrial unrest, Gov. Baker stated that he hoped soon to outline some definite plans for a crippled children's aid campaign in the 19th District, and concluded with some thoughts on the working of Rotary. A ball game between the Effingham and Flora clubs was won by Effingham after a close contest. Boating and swimming kept the crowd entertained afterwards, and when the picnickers reluctantly turned homewards it was voted to make the inter-city meet an annual affair, with the understanding that Gov. Baker would always honor the gathering with his presence.

®

QUINCY, ILL.—Under the guidance of Quincy Rotarians a number of unattached boys are learning to develop their characters and to co-operate as far as possible in making their town a good place to live in. The Rotarians have also fostered a real co-operative spirit between the farmers and the merchants of Quincy. The Farm Bureau recently gave a picnic for Rotarians and Rotary boys at the Boy Scout camp.

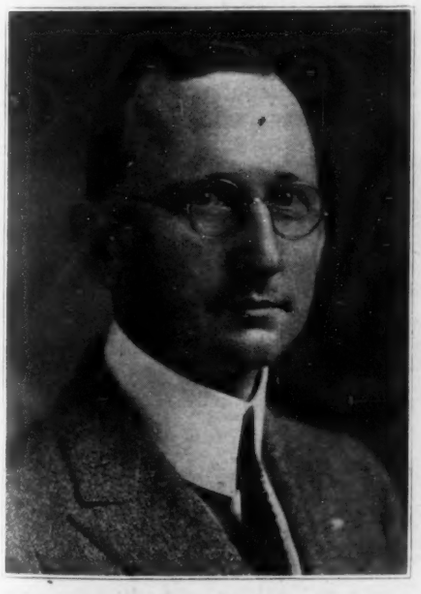
In the ten years of its existence Quincy Rotary has done much to stir up community enterprise in various forms. Among other activities the Rotary club offered to go fifty-fifty with the city when a shelter house was needed in one of the parks, and a few months later a fine structure was provided. Following their custom in former years the Rotarians will aid the needy at Christmas time.

®

WEST POINT, N. Y.—An interesting Rotary gathering occurred during the Jubilee Convention of the National Association of Music Merchants and Manufacturers. While the 1,500 convention delegates and their wives were on board the "S. S. Albany" enjoying an outing to West Point, Rotarian A. M. Seavey of Saco, Maine, arranged a meeting of the Rotarians on board to the number of twenty-four and the program provided one of the little social side events which made the trip doubly enjoyable.

®

LUBBOCK, TEX.—A recent meeting of the Lubbock club was greatly enlivened



Every Tuesday noon for the past seven years, Rush Baldwin has attended the meeting of the Austin (Texas) Rotary Club. Rush has frequently served as chairman of important committees or taken charge of programs and he believes that one takes active part in the things in which he is most interested.



Edward T. Bonds, secretary of the South Bend (Ind.) Rotary Club, was awarded a South Bend watch, as the prize for a year's perfect attendance. The club's attendance was greatly stimulated by this contest, and three other members also had perfect records, so it was found necessary to draw lots for the prize. The selection of this watch as a prize was singularly appropriate since three of the principal officers of the South Bend Watch Co., are Rotarians.



Headed by State Governor Channing Cox's car, seventy-eight automobiles and trucks conveyed 500 orphans and 200 adults to the annual picnic sponsored by the Rotary Club of Lowell, Mass. The program moved with clock-like precision and all kinds of amusements were provided for the children. The fat clown was a universal favorite, and an old-fashioned Punch and Judy show came a close second for the entertainment honors. Among the incidental refreshments, exclusive of the picnic meal, were 75 gallons of ice-cream, 1500 pints of milk, 125 gallons of orangeade, and unlimited popcorn.

by the visit of the "Rotary Club of Bingville" (a parody on a Rotary meeting), which exhibited an amount of varied talent seldom found in places as small as Bingville presumably is. Songs, talks, instrumental solos, and stunts of various kinds were put over with a snap, and the meeting was kept in an uproar by some of the allusions to various members of Lubbock Rotary. Speakers representing the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs were given all the time they needed for criticism of each other's organization—the only condition being that they hold a ten-pound cake of ice while they talked! Whether or not this requirement was made in order to prevent "heated remarks" or just to limit the flow of oratory is uncertain, but the criticism though searching, was made in friendly spirit. Some idea of the possibility of the "Bingville club" may be gained from a perusal of the cast, which included—

John Caruthers—President, Bingville Rotary Club, Justice of the Peace, hotel-keeper and Station Agent.
Ezra Hawkins (slightly disguised)—Editor, *Bingville Bugle.*
Antonio Zaphonitis—Spaghetti Farmer.
Jack Dalton (himself)—Terrapin Raiser.
Harry Bluberson—Town Politician.
Bill Meador—President, School Board and Chairman Rotary Education Committee.
Constable Plumm—Matress Maker and Chicken Fancier.
Jim Hardwork—Town Loafer.
Jennie Scruggs—Horse Doctor.
Joe Chinback—Barber.
Si Perkins—Banker, Blacksmith and Dentist.
Louis Whitlow—Jitney Driver.
Deacon Witherspoon—Doctor, Druggist and Undertaker.
Theodore Woodrow Taft Jenkins—Supt., Sunday School; Pres., Anti-Saloon League, and Chief Defender of the Kiwanis Club.

®

LAKELAND, FLA.—The first important event in the summer entertainment program of the Lakeland Rotarians was a picnic given Lakeland boys at Lake Ariana. The Rotarians loaded the youngsters into their cars and drove them out to the beautiful lake where everybody enjoyed aquatic sports, developed a keen appetite for the excellent picnic supper, and both present and future Rotarians became well acquainted. Later in the season the Rotarians and their Rotaryanns had a picnic of their own at Eagle Lake. Everyone went swimming, enjoyed a hearty supper, and finished the day by dancing to their heart's content.

Since then the Rotatians have had several ball games with the Kiwanis club, and the latter organization included Rotary in the long list of teams which it has defeated this year.

®

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Rotarian Edward R. Kelsey will succeed Paul B. Samson as Scout Executive of Toledo, thus carrying on in another form the boys' work in which he has been active for years. As secretary of the Toledo Rotary club for eight years, Rotarian Kelsey has been active in crippled childrens' work, and through his position of vice-president of the International Association for Crippled Children he has done much to promote this work amongst Rotary clubs. He was governer of Rotary when Ohio, West Virginia, and part of Michigan constituted one district, and three years ago was a vice-president of Rotary International. He arranage to accompany the present executive to a conference of Scout Executives at Blue Ridge, N. C., Sept. 12-19 before starting on his new duties. Kelsey was manager of publicity for the Toledo Edison Company for 13 years.

®

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Seven clubs were represented at the annual joint outing of the Rotary club of Orange county held in Orange County Park in the mountains. With Fullerton applying for a charter, there are now four clubs in Orange County: Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange, and Fullerton. Other clubs invited to participate in the big picnic were Long Beach, San Pedro and Huntington Park. About 500 Rotarians and Rotaryanns were present. A snappy program of stunts and contests took up most of the afternoon and in the evening there was a barbecued ham banquet and a dance. The good fellowship displayed by this group of clubs is attracting favorable comment from western states.

®

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—Last fall the Peterborough club purchased an eleven-acre camp site on the east shore of Clear Lake, one of the most beautiful of all the Kawartha Lakes. This camp is accessible by motor or boat, or by train and boat, and is about twenty miles from the city. Early last spring the Rotary club repaired to the site with a good deal of enthusiasm and some building ma-



The Rotary Club of Peoria, Ill., has re-enacted the signing of the Declaration of Independence in pageant form before three different gatherings. The pageant was first presented at the Fourth of July meeting of the club, and was lately repeated before a crowd of several thousand at the Old Settlers' reunion in Peoria. Historical characters represented in the picture are: "Spirit of 1776," first three characters; Philip Livingstone; Thomas Jefferson; Roger Sherman; John Adams; Benjamin Franklin. Seated in center are Cole Landers and Bert Bigham, directors, and seated and standing at extreme right are Rotarians representing John Hancock and George Washington.

terial. They cleared the ground and erected three buildings, a combination bunkhouse and mess hall 75x25 feet, a commissary and cookhouse 15x50 feet, and a caretaker's cottage 15x20 feet. The mess hall has a wide veranda running its entire length. This camp was opened in the spring and was first occupied for two weeks by fifty-two boys from the Y. M. C. A. These youngsters were followed by delegations from the Holy Name Society and the Mentor Society. The camp is at present used by some sixty underprivileged boys whom the Rotarians are looking after, and these boys are said to have appetites equal to any 120 boys elsewhere on the continent. The Peterborough club feel well repaid for their trouble and expense when they watch these youngsters enjoying the boating, swimming, fishing, scouting, baseball, and other activities for which this is an ideal place. The Rotarians are planning to entertain the Kiwanis at this camp, and a happy field day is expected.

®

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Recently a "clam bake outing" of the Fall River and New Bedford clubs was attended by 149 members. Governor "Bob" Hill gave an address on Rotary and the clubs alternated with songs, stunts, and games. After the bake the golfers of the two clubs played a match at the New Bedford Country Club, which was won by the Fall River representatives.

A "family outing clam bake" held in August brought 130 to the Riverview Inn. The program included races, contests, and stunts for all, and a concert by the Boy Scout band.

The Fall River club furnished streetcar transportation (9 cars) for the annual "Play Festival," given by the children from the various playgrounds; and also auto transportation for the Salvation Army Outing for mothers and children.

A new "auto" attendance committee began work in September This committee, which will be changed each month, will arrange for absentees to attend an out-of-town meeting before the next weekly meeting. The "back to school" committee is making a strenuous effort to induce every boy who graduated from grammar school in June to enter high school in September. President "Dan" Sullivan accompanied Governor Hill on his official visitation to the Maine Rotary Clubs. Ten clubs were visited in the five-day trip.

®

EL PASO, TEXAS.—The Rotary club won a silver cup, the Kiwanis won some hearty applause, an overflow crowd witnessed a good ball game, and the undernourished children of El Paso were guaranteed $654.34 worth of milk, as the result of a recent game between the two civic clubs in aid of the *El Paso Times* milk fund. The summer has been particularly hard on little babies whose parents could not purchase as much milk as they needed, and in this fund, which has been established for some years, the clubs saw a chance to serve the community. After the challenge had been issued, both clubs settled down to earnest training and after the necessary weeding out, two seasoned nines faced each other. The game was played according to regulations, one of the four umpires present being a professional who adhered strictly to business. The final score was 26-9 and Rotary won the silver cup which had been donated by a Kiwanian. Other donations of various things that go with a ball game such as popcorn, soft drinks, etc., furnished another means for friendly competition when the salesmen of the two clubs tried to outdo each other. The 50-piece Boy Scout band furnished the music. Because of the unusual interest displayed in this game, and the worthy object involved, it has been decided to make it an annual event.

®

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.—The fifth annual midsummer picnic for the Thirteenth Rotary District was held at



A Personal Word to the Ladies

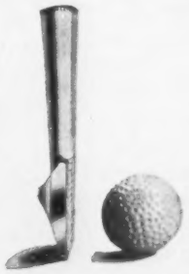


Lady Burke Mashie No. 90

AMONG you, as among men, there are golfers and *golfers*. Some play because "it gets you out in the open air."

And others *golf*. To these we suggest that Burke has made a special study of the woman golfer's needs from a woman golfer's standpoint and offer today a most complete line—the Lady Burke Clubs.

They are of finest air-dried hickory, with steel or non-rusting Monel Metal heads. The club models are those which experience has shown us to be the best fitted for use by the gentler sex. In workmanship, finish and quality of material used these clubs are identical with the men's clubs of the Burke Grand Prize line. They are, however, designed for ladies' use as to weights and shaft lengths.



The famous Burke Downinone Putter and the Burke "30"

The very serviceable Lady Burke Driver No. 430



The Burke "30", likewise, is a very good ball—it carries far and true; it holds the line on the green and it absorbs unusual punishment without cutting. Test it for yourself—and watch your ball expenses decrease.

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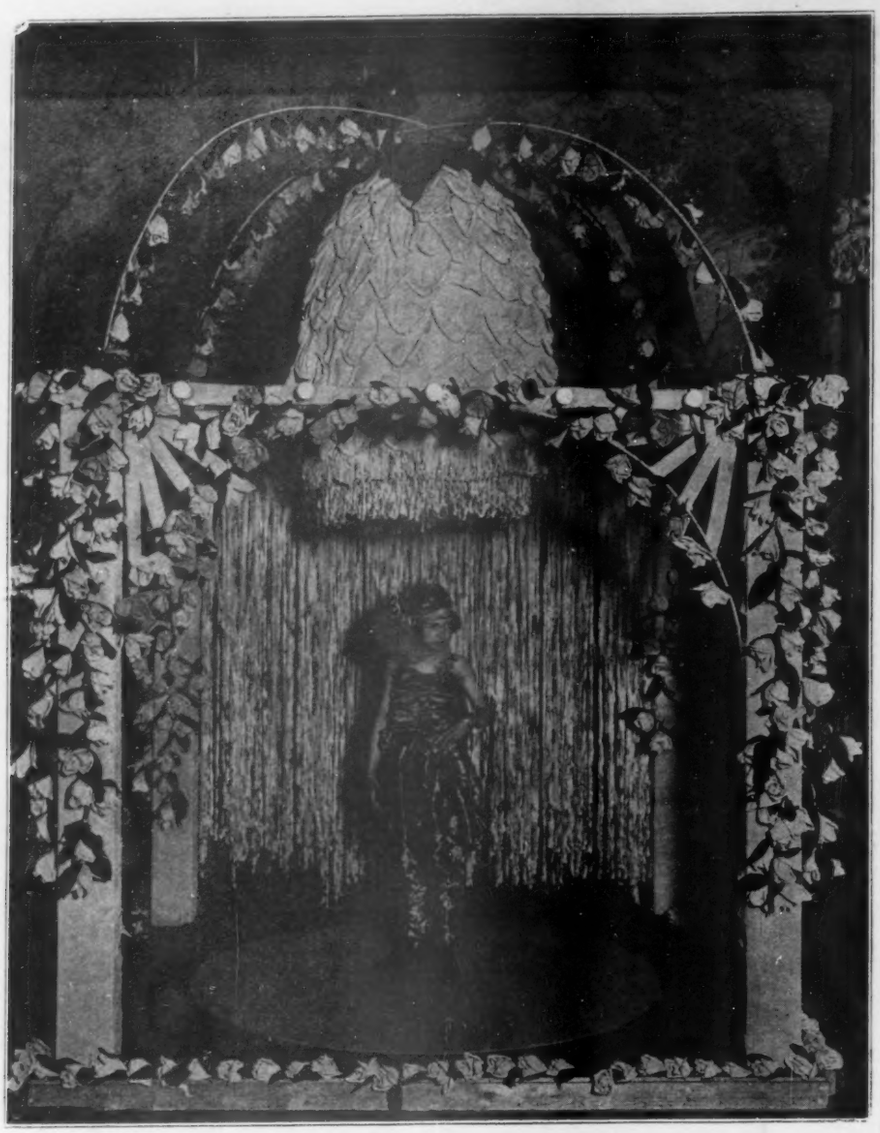
Burke clubs, bags and balls are sold wherever sporting goods are displayed. If you wish to have that feeling of confidence that comes from knowing that your clubs may be relied upon at all times, add Burke models to your bag. And try a Burke "30" on your next round.

GRAND PRIZE

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CLUBS · BAGS · BALLS

THE BURKE GOLF COMPANY - NEWARK, OHIO



This beautiful rose float was carried in by Rotarians at the charter-night meeting of the Framingham, Mass., club. It was decked out with hundreds of paper roses with one large rose in the center, from which emerged a young lady who entertained the Rotarians with her skillful aesthetic dancing.

Waxahachie on Aug. 17th. This club claims the distinction of being the inaugurators of picnics for an entire district, and of being the only club which has kept it up year after year. About 600 Rotarians were present, many autos, special trains, and special interurbans being required to get them to the scene of festivity. Many hilarious stunts were provided during the afternoon, including a blindfolded tug-of-war in which the Fort Worth team tied their end of the rope to a tree and let the Dallas club pull to their hearts' content without seeming to make any headway. A chicken barbecue supper was followed by a band concert and addresses by representatives of each club. The beautiful natural surroundings of the Getzendaner Memorial Park made an ideal picnic place, and its 55 acres of ground contain much playground apparatus, tennis courts, band stands, and other aids to public amusement. Waxahachie is the home of the district governor, John V. Singleton, who was the toastmaster for the occasion. The following Texas clubs were represented at this event: Austin, Bryan, Cleburne, Corsicana, Dallas, Fort Worth, Hillsboro, Houston, McKinney, Marshall, Mineral Wells, Terrell, Waco and Waxahachie.

®

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This club is getting considerable publicity as the result of its activities on behalf of crippled children. A motion picture has been made showing the summer camp at which sixty of these children are accommodated daily, and some of the general work the club is doing along this line. The picture will be sent to every town in the district which has a Rotary club, and requests for this film have also been received from a number of clubs in other districts.

®

PEABODY, MASS.—In response to the appeal of the Peabody Rotary club ninety automobiles, two large trucks, and four busses were provided to convey over eight hundred children to Gloucester for the annual Kiddies Day. After their sixty-mile ride along the famous North Shore the youngsters heartily enjoyed the milk and ice-cream which was served on their arrival at Gloucester. The fire chief's red car headed the parade, and the children were given the right of way and cheered all along the route. The Rotary club took over the Kiddies Day from the Playground Commission and it is planned to hold a Kiddies Fund entertainment every winter to meet the expense of the outing. At the grounds, the youngsters, whose ages ranged from five to twelve years, engaged in various races and competitions for worth-while prizes.

®

WASHINGTON, PA.—Over two score very tired but supremely happy children were tucked into their cots at the Chil-



The Belvedere, (Ill.) Rotary Club recently gave a "wienie roast" for the boys of the town. After the swimming and diving contests the boys were all ready for a mass attack on the good cheer the Rotarians had provided. The Belvidere club is taking an active interest in the various phases of boys' work.

dren's Home after the third annual picnic given for them by Washington Rotarians. The outing was the most elaborate ever planned by the Rotary club and began at noon when fourteen automobiles decorated with Rotary emblems conveyed the children to Highland Park Zoo, Pittsburgh. At Crafton the caravan was met by two motorcycle police and escorted through the city to the park. This courtesy on the part of the department of public safety, secured the parade the right of way through the congested traffic district, and prevented any mishaps.

The first stop was made at the historic old blockhouse, where a delegation of Pittsburgh Rotarians consisting of District Governor A. W. Smith, T. S. Spangler, president of the Pittsburgh club, and Robert W. Wilson of the boys work committee met them and extended every courtesy in their power. The children were given candy and toys, and one of the attendants gave a brief history of the blockhouse. At the zoo the youngsters inspected all the animals and their hosts shared their enjoyment. After the return trip the children were joined by other little tots from Children's Home and all of them were entertained at an elaborate picnic dinner which the wives of the Rotarians had prepared during their absence. After the dinner a movie show was given on the beautifully decorated lawn, and an orchestra added to the pleasure of the films. The matron and attendants of the home were guests on the auto trip.

®

BALTIMORE, MD.—On August 23rd the Baltimore Rotary club arranged an excursion on Chesapeake Bay for five hundred boys and girls selected from the various orphan homes and asylums of the city. The mayor of Baltimore very kindly donated the use of the city steamer "Latrobe" and Rotarian Flowers of the United Railway Co., furnished free transportation for all the little folks to and from the steamer. Through the boys work committee the Rotary club supplied one thousand sandwiches and twenty-five gallons of ice-cream, of which there was left just about enough to be found with a strong magnifying glass. It is hard to say whether the children themselves, or the group of Rotarians who ministered to their appetites, got the most pleasure out of the trip.

®

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—This club has had two very notable meetings lately. One, held at the club's new headquarters in the Lyceum Hotel, was addressed by Dr. A. F. Sheldon, author of Rotary's slogan, "He profits most who serves best." Large delegations from the Lock Haven, Sayre, and Milton clubs, and smaller delegations from Sunbury and Shamokin were present. Dr. Sheldon's address on "The Philosophy of Service" made a big hit and he was promptly engaged to address the local Kiwanis club while local manufacturers combined to keep him here for four or five weeks to give talks to their employees.

On August 28th, the Williamsport and Lock Haven clubs held a joint outing for 150 underprivileged boys at Hecla Park. The youngsters thoroughly enjoyed the program which included boating, bathing, baseball, etc., and plenty of refreshments.

The Williamsport and Milton clubs held a joint meeting on September 6th to celebrate the opening of a newly constructed concrete highway between the two cities.

®

MACON, GA.—During August the Macon club entertained a hundred newsboys and telegraph messengers with a basket picnic at the Idle Hour Country Club. The picnic was held for the twofold purpose of getting acquainted with these underprivileged boys, and of giving them a good time. When the boys arrived in Rotarians' cars they found the first event on the program was an athletic contest for which numerous suitable prizes were given. After that came a



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The pioneers who planned the telephone system realized that the value of a telephone would depend upon the number of other telephones with which it could be connected. They realized that to reach the greatest number of people in the most efficient way a single system and a universal service would be essential.

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In every important town in the United States and Canada there is a Rotary funeral director, assuring the highest type of invalid conveyance service and a scientific, conscientious mortuary service.

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plunge in the pool and then a mass attack on the fried chicken, cakes, and other good things which the Rotaryanns had brought with them. Every Rotarian as well as every youngster filled himself to capacity, but still there was enough left to be distributed among the various orphanages of the city. The Boys' Band from the Georgia Industrial Home were special guests on this occasion. The band is known throughout the state, and is said to include in its membership the youngest expert cornetist in the world. Individual Rotarians are planning to adopt some of these underprivileged boys and look after them until they reach manhood.

®

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Although it has only been in existence since April this club has already accomplished something in the way of fellowship and service. Through their boys' work committee the club has supported the amateur athletic association and the Boy Scouts. The club also held the Governor's cup for the best attendance in the district during June.

®

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The Rotary Club of Newburgh is holding a unique attendance contest which is attracting attention among the clubs of the 29th District. The scheme was originated by the club secretary and the race was put on as follows: The 75 members were divided into teams of five men each, each team was allotted some well-known automobile (on paper) and a tour covering approximately 800 miles around the interior of New York State was laid out, the general rule being that each man present at a club meeting counted 20 miles gain for his car that day. Thus there was a possible score of 100 miles per car per meet-

Will Meet in Rome

SEVERAL hundred representative American business men will attend the Second General Meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Rome during the week of March 19, 1923. Sixteen countries affiliated with the International Chamber will send delegates and other countries awaiting admission to membership will be represented. A special liner will sail from New York on Feb. 10, carrying the American delegation and the trip will last 84 days. The party will tour the Mediterranean, the Near East, and Western Europe. Entertainment will be provided at the various points visited and excellent opportunities will be given for the acquisition of first-hand knowledge of international economic conditions. A. C. Bedford, vice-president of the International Chamber, is in charge of arrangements.

ing which gave an eight-week contest. There were no excuses allowed for absence but a member missing a meeting could make it up by attending some other Rotary club during the week.

To make the teams as even as possible each member's attendance average for the previous six months was made out, the figures being written on separate pieces of paper without the member's name. Then 15 teams of 5 each were drawn and the slips of paper shifted back and forth until each group of five had practically the same total average. It so happened that the club had enough 100% men to place one on each team, and the lower per cent slips were distributed as evenly as possible. All this was done without knowing who the various percentages represented, but after the teams were thus arranged the members' names were grouped to correspond to their averages and the personnel of the teams thus fixed. One man on each team was named as a driver, and instead of the 100% man a lower rated man was selected for the post as it was thought that such members would benefit more from the interest in the contest than those who could be counted on to be present in any case.

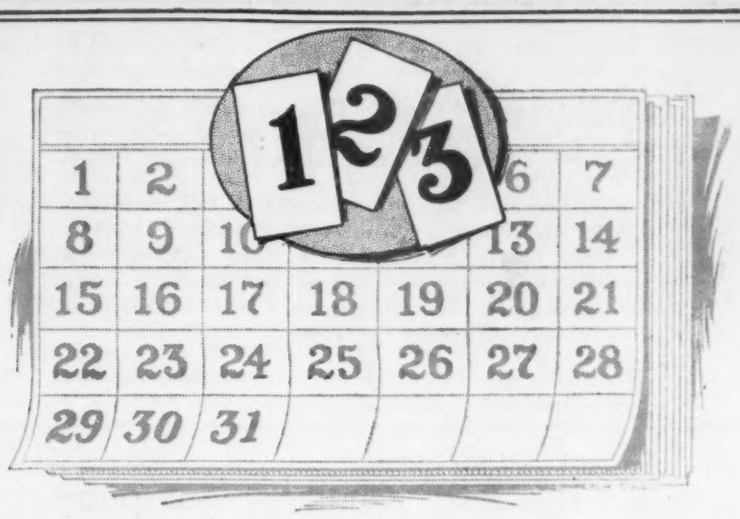
The route as mapped cut ran from Newburgh through Albany, Rochester, Niagara Falls, to Buffalo, returning by way of Elmira and Middletown; it was divided into approximately 20 mile units so that no matter what distance a car scored its position could be given as a certain actual town.

Standing signs bearing the name of each car were printed, and at each luncheon were placed at intervals along the tables, the location being changed each week. As the teams located themselves by these cards a general and desirable change in the seating of the members occurred each week.

The prize offered for the car nearest home at the close of the race was a touring map of New York State for each member of the team. The drivers and members of the various teams have great fun kidding each other. Several members made trips to other clubs to keep their attendance up. The weekly notices have been featuring the race in regulation sport page fashion but without forgetting the Rotary side. Altogether the contest has materially raised the club's attendance figure and provided a definite interest in each meeting.

®

COLUMBIA, MO.—A recent meeting of the Rotary club was made the first pep meeting of the football season. The athletic director, the coach, and the physician of the University of Missouri squad gave brief talks on football prospects for the coming season. Paul T. Graves, a former Tiger player now practicing law at Aberdeen, was also present at this meeting, and gave some details of what the Rotary clubs are doing in various



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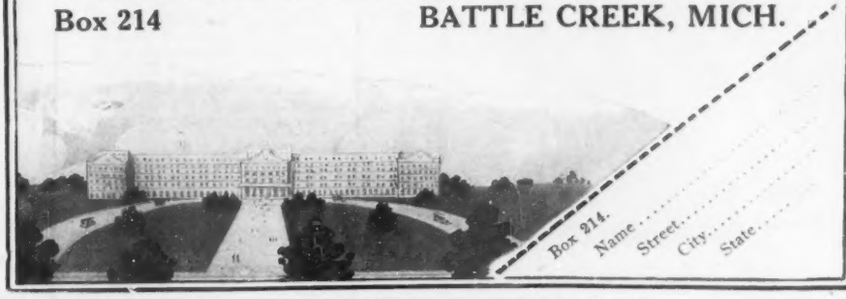
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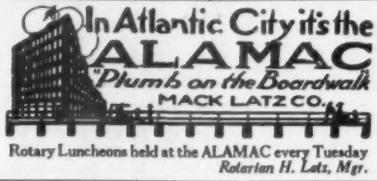
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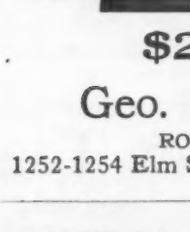
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This unique "reminder" is 18 inches high, made of solid bronze, with solid mahogany base. It can be supplied with any desired inscription in the lower panel, giving the time and location of your regular meetings.

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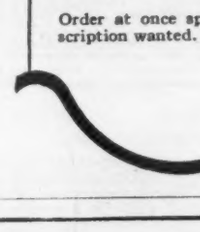
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parts of the state. Every member of Columbia Rotary pledged his support to the football team, and also promised Hi Martin, former District Governor, that they would attend the next international convention at St. Louis. President E. D. Lee of Christian College invited the Rotarians to a swimming party in the college pool.

®

BRIDGETON, N. J.—A trip through the local plant of the Illinois Glass Co. furnished Bridgeton Rotarians with many new ideas as to the extent and methods of this industry. C. Parker Lewis, general manager of the plant, who conducted the party on the trip, gave many interesting details of the substitution of modern mechanical processes for the hand bottle blower, and the installation of oil burners to insure plant operation when no coal was available. The Rotarians were presented with ¼-oz. bottles as souvenirs, the smallest size bottles made, being no larger than watch charms.

During the luncheon which preceded the inspection trip the Rotarians gave an ovation to Miss Sara Bell whose picture in her character of "Miss Bridgeton" in the Atlantic City Pageant is in great demand. Moving pictures of the Rotarian meeting were also taken in connection with a film advertising the city. The club is entertaining fifty boys at the Seeley camp, and will enter a team of five in the District Rotary Golf Tournament at Scranton.

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AUSTIN, MINN.—The get-together banquet of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of Austin given by the Rotarians at the Country Club was attended by one hundred members of the two organizations and is expected to greatly promote the common interests of the two clubs. Special songs by both clubs, and addresses by representatives of each engendered much good fellowship. One feature of the program was a mock trial of one of the Rotarians which was interrupted by bursts of applause as the "judge" traced the "despicable" career of the prisoner. The present and future efforts of the two organizations for civic advancement were outlined by various speakers and one speaker, a Kiwanian, expressed the hope that in future years the Rotary and Kiwanis emblems would move together in closer gear towards cementing the mutual aims of the clubs. One of the Rotarians suggested as the joint motto of the two organizations, "They profit most who build and serve best."

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.—Two delegates to the Girls' Conference held at Estes park recently gave a report of their experiences and the inspiration they had gained at a regular meeting of the Leavenworth Rotary Club. The Rotarians were thoroughly convinced that in helping send a delegate to this conference they had spent their money to good

(*Continued on Page 214.*)

America Presents Booth Portrait to Shakespeare Gallery

(Continued from page 190)

educational institutions, but along with all these elements a nation is rated for its development of the arts. To the drama, one of the leading arts, Booth made the greatest contribution of any American and thus he splendidly served his country. For his great service "He profited most;" and Rotary would emphasize that there are profits of diverse kinds, and the least in value is the profit of gold.

"Booth did not serve for the accumulation and love of wealth, he served for the development and elevation of his art, and in return he received the most honorable of profits: the profound respect, admiration, sympathy, and affection, of the great mass of his countrymen, and in the end he earned that greatest distinction which comes but to the chosen few, that profit which riches cannot buy, 'a name immortal.'

"Another great principle of Rotary is the value of friendship and fellowship. Booth was a real friend, a true friend, and his many acts of kindness and benevolence though unwritten would fill a volume. It is for these reasons that Rotary does him honor.

"Before passing, may I express a word of appreciation on behalf of Rotary, for the presence here today of the many distinguished guests, most of whom are in some way associated with that profession which Booth so dearly loved. You owe much to him, and are showing your appreciation by joining with us so sincerely in this splendid memorial.

"IN a few days it becomes my mission to sail for England, to take this splendid portrait with me, and there at Stratford on the 28th of September to present it to the mayor who has most graciously agreed to accept it and place it in the Hall of Fame, the Gallery of Immortal Players, where it will be exhibited down through the ages. And it is our hope as I know it is that of Mr. Albee, that it may always serve as an inspiration to the players of the future, that it may be an influence in bringing about an enduring friendship between the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations, and may it ever refreshen memories of him, The Prince of American Actors!"

In undertaking this mission for Rotary, Past-President Klumph is literally proving anew the potency of the bard's own message spoken in the words of *Hamlet*: "Good my lord, will you see the players well bestowed? Do you hear, let them be well used; for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time: after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live." Yet interesting and fraught with significance as his mission is, it is not the whole object of this, his third trip to Europe. Although the choice of Past-President Klumph as head of this committee was a happy one, since in his own life he has well shown that a man may be a good business man and at the same time a patron and an active student of the arts, he is equally well qualified for other Rotary work which he will undertake on this journey. Last year he organized Rotary clubs in Mexico; this year he will organize them in Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, thus spreading the international scope of Rotary and carrying its message still further afield. But in fulfilling a promise to the Mayor of Stratford, made a year ago through a number of British Rotarians, Past-President Klumph has done something which is fairly typical of other great things that Rotary may in time accomplish in these countries to which he is bound.

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After the High School—What?

By ARCHIE M. PALMER

Secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University

FOR over a quarter of a million high school students each June marks not merely the termination of their high school course but what is far more important, it marks the "commencement" of a new life.

The occasion is well named "Commencement." It is the beginning of a new era in the mental and social lives of those involved. At that time those high school graduates and their parents are confronted with the problem of what this new life is to be and how it is to be met. After high school—what? This is the question and, because of its significance and vital importance to all concerned it should be accorded all the deep thought and consideration that it deserves.

Graduation from high school is in itself an important step in that it signifies the culmination of four years of study beyond the grades. For many it is the extent of the educational advantages that they may enjoy. For one reason or another it is impossible for them to continue their scholastic efforts beyond the limits of the high school. They must begin their life work at that point.

There are others, however, who are able to look forward to something beyond the high school. It is to the parents of those persons and also to the parents of those who are temporarily unable to realize their desires for further schooling, that I would address this article. However, it is hoped that it will also stimulate others to think about the desirability of obtaining a college education.

Although a college education is in no sense a *sine qua non* of success in business or, in the broader aspect, in life, it plays an important rôle in life, and any high school graduate who is able to finance such a career and who is interested in his studies and cognizant of the advantages to be derived from such activities should seize the opportunity to top off his high school course with a four year course in college. The advantages of such an experience are in many respects self-evident.

As one eminent educator has expressed it, "to become a man of learning is the enterprise of a life-time." A young person should start life with a good, well-equipped mind. Whether or not a man or woman will make a success of his or her particular work will depend to a great extent upon the individual, but the sort of training and equipment with which the individual enters upon a profession or a business career is a matter of vital importance.

Those who are able to spend four years, four of the most important years of their lives, in a college community are particularly fortunate. They are thrown into close contact and intimate personal relations with men who have devoted their lives to the most worthy things in life and they are given an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the various important fields of knowledge. The value of the training which they may enjoy in such a community is manifest.

The modern world has need for trained men. Men of quick apprehension, of quick comprehension, and of quick action are at a premium in modern life. These men, to a great extent, must be drawn from the ranks of our educated men, our college trained men and women, and those occasional self-developed men, who are rather the exception than the rule. Even the latter appreciate the value of the college training and are the first to insist that their children be given an opportunity to enjoy that which they were denied.

PRESENT-DAY business, to say nothing of the professions, is seeking those men and women who are capable of doing individual thinking, who are able to cope with the peculiar situations which may confront them, those who are able to organize, to guide and to lead. The strength of any organization depends upon the type of men and women who constitute its personnel.

True, the world must have mechanics, laborers, and those engaged in the manual arts. Many of these are untrained, but it is the modern tendency to require that even these persons be thoroughly trained and skilled in their own trades. Schools, institutions and colleges all over America, as well as in other lands, are offering technical courses for the training of such men. Scientific agriculture has taken a firm hold upon the minds of the people in the country and students are flocking to schools maintaining courses in the various fields of agriculture.

Above all things, the world needs men and women who are trained for citizenship, for the genuine constructive sort of citizenship, men and women whose minds have been so developed as to comprehend the important questions at issue not only in the arena of world and national politics, but also those involved in their own communities and groups.

Many students go to college for the realization of a definite aim. They have

selected for their goal a professional career and their efforts are bent along those lines. They seek in the college the preparation for that work; they seek the discipline and the severe training of the faculties that is one of the prime functions of the college.

Others go to college for the cultural advantages to be derived from such an experience. They seek at the college an opportunity for the release and exercise of their social powers, and the ultimate development of those powers. To them the college is a school of general experience where they may acquire a general knowledge and where they may become broadened in their view of life.

BOTH types of students derive very substantial advantages from their college courses. The college serves to stimulate those men in a way which they might never have been stimulated had they never enjoyed the advantages of the college life, but rather had depended entirely upon nature and circumstances for that incentive.

College life is a transition period for all those who enter upon it. For this reason he who contemplates entering upon it should establish for himself a definite purpose, a noble aim, and a set of ideals worthy of attainment, and then resolve to bend toward their accomplishment every effort and every opportunity this new life offers.

The world today needs a large number of men and women of intelligence, men and women with the capacity and readiness for the rapid and comprehensive exercise of planning faculties as well as technical faculties, with the ability to handle men as well as handle tools; men and women of vision.

In a recent address at Cornell University Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, stated that "we have for our hope for better international relations in the future the men and women in the universities because in their ranks, if anywhere, will we find those who have emancipated themselves from misconception."

As he expressed it, there are three things that one may acquire as a result of the experience as a student in a university. They are, first, a capacity to criticize what is put before one; second, intellectual candor which makes one willing to recognize a mistake; and, third, intellectual courage which enables one to drive through difficult facts as a situation is sought out and developed. He might well have added to those three things, which are the three things that the world needs most today, the ability to accomplish one's mission in a productive way.

The college is not the only place to acquire such training, but it is the best place for the acquisition of the sort of formative training that the citizen of this progressive age needs.

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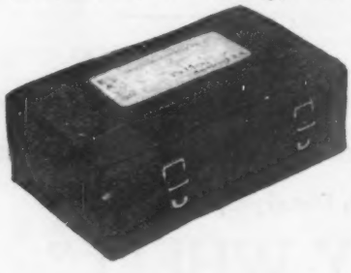
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THE 1922-23 ATTENDANCE CONTEST RESULTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

STANDING OF THE DISTRICTS

TEN HIGHEST

Dist. No.	Name of Governor	No. of Clubs in District	No. of Clubs NOT Reporting	Average Membership	Average Per Cent	No. Reporting 70% or above
[2] 4	Arthur E. Johnson	16	0	72.86	85.47	16
[2]26	Jas. S. Thomas	20	0	54.50	81.74	19
[2] 1	Frank H. Lamb	34	0	79.32	80.94	31
2	John R. Williams	51	0	68.83	80.92	46
[2]13	John V. Singleton	64	0	61.47	80.10	58
[2]32	Walter Grant	9	0	57.80	80.04	9
8	Charles B. Christy	13	0	53.35	79.26	12
[2]15	Geo. T. Guernsey, Jr.	30	0	59.11	79.13	29
[2] 7	James H. Walton	23	0	52.11	78.37	19
[2]13	Albert Faulconer	41	0	57.94	77.44	32

THE IN-BETWEENS

39	Porter G. Pierpont	35	0	59.58	76.89	30
17	Albert Peart	23	0	54.47	76.69	16
23	Jas. H. Richmond	32	0	59.21	74.83	26
9	Norman Black	29	0	55.76	74.43	23
33	A. W. Smith, Jr.	30	0	52.75	74.35	22
14	Wm. G. Keath	18	0	78.59	73.84	13
16	E. Mort Allen	20	0	59.44	73.59	13
37	Roger Moore	32	0	57.95	72.16	20
35	Ches. K. Robertson	40	0	68.15	72.14	22
36	Lion L. Woodward	26	0	56.58	69.93	15
5	Chas. P. McCarthy	18	0	51.80	69.60	11
11	Paul Rankin	73	0	58.19	69.46	47
19	E. E. Baker	62	1	61.51	69.38	40
38	Carroll H. Jones	26	1	51.12	69.35	17
18	John P. Old	35	0	64.85	69.25	20
24	Joseph R. Naylor	18	0	72.04	68.77	8
29	Harlan H. Horner	25	0	93.19	67.28	12
6	Oliver W. Belden	14	...	53.94	65.83	....
27	Edward C. Bull	35	1	83.71	65.57	18
34	George F. Lumb	24	1	66.41	63.60	10
28	William J. Cairns	32	0	89.47	62.22	14
21	*Theodore E. Smith	27	..	....	....	....

FIVE LOWEST

[2]10	Austin O. Olmsted	35	0	47.91	60.60	15
20	Frank H. Hatfield	45	5	68.62	57.22	14
[2]22	George C. Mitchell	27	0	59.05	53.96	10
30	Donald A. Adams	15	0	75.31	51.58	4
[2]31	Robert W. Hill	34	0	72.43	50.43	13

*No report received.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Name of Club	Number of Meetings	Average Membership	Average Per Cent

DIVISION D—612 CLUBS

(Clubs having less than 50 members)

TEN HIGHEST

[2]West Point, Ga.	5	36.00	100.00
[2]Union City, Ind.	5	26.00	100.00
[2]Bridgeton, N. J.	4	27.00	100.00
Olympia, Wash.	4	47.00	97.87
Winchester, Ind.	4	33.00	97.72
Donna, Texas	4	22.00	97.70
[2]Longview, Texas	5	30.60	97.40
Donora, Penna.	5	15.00	97.33
Cushing, Okla.	5	41.80	97.11
[2]Sedalia, Mo.	4	44.00	96.02

FIVE LOWEST

Cambridge, Mass.	5	29.00	48.97
Falls City, Nebr.	1	28.00	48.56
[2]Port Chester, N. Y.	5	22.00	48.00
Miamisburg, Ohio	1	18.00	44.40
Long Island City, N. Y.	5	44.00	39.00

DIVISION C—358 CLUBS

(Clubs having 50 to 100 members)

[1]Ventura, Calif.	5	59.80	93.30
[1]Hastings, Mich.	4	54.00	94.91
[2]Santa Ana, Calif.	5	57.00	94.03
[2]Butler, Penna.	4	64.00	93.75
Marshall, Texas.	5	60.00	93.33
[1]Uniontown, Penna.	5	56.00	92.50
Pomona, Calif.	5	52.60	92.41
Sayre, Penna.	5	52.40	92.35
[2]Parsons, Kansas.	5	50.00	92.00
Wilmington, N. C.	5	63.00	91.42

FIVE LOWEST

McKeesport, Pa.	5	90.00	49.78
Ann Arbor, Mich.	5	86.00	48.00
New Britain, Conn.	5	82.00	47.80
Elizabeth, N. J.	5	92.00	46.50
Haverhill, Mass.	5	72.00	46.10

DIVISION B—127 CLUBS

(Clubs having between 100 and 200 members)

TEN HIGHEST

[2]Berkeley, Calif.	5	107.20	93.43
[2]Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5	150.20	89.60
[2]Bellingham, Wash.	4	118.75	87.35
Waco, Texas	4	118.00	87.20
Everett, Wash.	4	103.00	85.44
[2]Calgary, Alta.	5	135.40	85.04
St. John, N. B.	4	110.00	83.86
Victoria, B. C.	5	125.40	83.58
Ottawa, Ont.	4	126.22	82.92
Jamestown, N. Y.	4	116.25	82.78
*[2]Roanoke, Va.	2	113.00	88.05

FIVE LOWEST

[2]Springfield, Mass.	4	187.50	48.81
Dayton, Ohio.	5	169.00	45.68
[2]Rockford, Ill.	1	127.00	41.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	4	188.50	40.23
Watertown, N. Y.	1	116.00	36.20

DIVISION A—34 CLUBS

Clubs having between 200 and 300 members)

TEN HIGHEST

[2]Oakland, Calif.	5	217.20	87.56
[2]Sacramento, Calif.	5	209.40	83.05
[2]Los Angeles, Calif.	4	255.25	80.11
[2]San Antonio, Texas.	4	209.00	79.29
Spokane, Wash.	4	235.25	78.85
[2]Dallas, Texas.	5	235.00	77.35
Tacoma, Wash.	5	211.00	75.39
[2]Winnipeg, Man.	5	231.20	74.48
Portland, Ore.	4	298.75	72.89
Louisville, Ky.	5	235.00	71.98
*Wichita, Kans.	2	202.00	76.24

FIVE LOWEST

[2]Baltimore, Md.	5	225.00	57.98
Elmira, N. Y.	4	224.50	56.97
[2]St. Louis, Mo.	5	259.60	56.61
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	267.00	51.55
[2]Boston, Mass.	5	271.60	49.48

DIVISION AA—13 CLUBS

(Clubs having membership of 300 or more)

Seattle, Wash.	5	315.80	86.25
San Francisco, Calif.	5	301.00	78.53
Detroit, Mich.	5	326.00	69.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	5	309.00	66.88
Toronto, Ont.	4	370.00	65.33
Kansas City, Mo.	5	317.00	65.31
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	542.75	63.03
Chicago, Ill.	5	373.00	58.98
New York, N. Y.	5	502.00	47.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	304.20	45.75
Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	404.00	45.20
Syracuse, N. Y.	4	331.00	32.31
*Cincinnati, Ohio.			

*Vacation.

SUMMARY

Number of clubs reporting average per cent of 70 or above	746
Number of clubs reporting average per cent of LESS than 70	336
Number of competing clubs neglecting to report on time	36
Number of clubs reporting no meeting held	26
Total number of clubs competing	1144
Average per cent attendance, United States, Canada and Newfoundland	69.09

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT MEETINGS

(Fifty-three held in August)

*West Point, Ga. 5	Fredericksburg, Va. 1
*Union City, Ind. 5	Grove City, Pa. 1
*Bridgeton, N. J. 4	Klamath Falls, Ore. 1
Donora, Pa. 3	Long Branch, N. J. 1
Cushing, Okla. 2	Loveland, Colo. 1
Donna, Texas. 2	Marietta, Ga. 1
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 2	Mt. Vernon, Wash. 1
Longview, Texas. 2	Olympia, Wash. 1
Penn Yan, N. Y. 2	Owego, N. Y. 1
Peru, Ill. 2	Port Jervis, N. Y. 1
Aberdeen, Miss. 1	Scottdale, Pa. 1
Albion, N. Y. 1	Sedro-Woolley, Wash. 1
Blackwell, Okla. 1	Somerville, N. J. 1
Brookfield, Mo. 1	Thomasville, N. J. 1
Farmville, N. C. 1	Tullahoma, Tenn. 1
Flagstaff, Ariz. 1	Van Buren, Ark. 1
Fort Myers, Fla. 1	Ventura, Calif. 1

*Denotes a 100% month.

Inter-Club Visiting

Inter-club visiting among members of Rotary clubs is being greatly encouraged by the rule permitting credit for attendance at Rotary club meetings outside the member's own club. Thousands of Rotarians every week are thus maintaining their own club record for regular attendance, they are helping their club to maintain its high percentage, and they are having that benefit which always comes from visiting other cities and becoming acquainted with other business men.

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Rotary Club Activities

(*Continued from Page 208.*)

purpose. A number of recitations by another young lady added to the enjoyment of this meeting.

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS.—Despite one of the hottest days of the year the sixty-five Rotarians and their wives from neighboring towns thoroughly enjoyed the dinner given them at Hoover Memorial Pavilion by the Dodge City club. The representatives of the Pratt, Larned, and Liberal clubs presented a number of program features which were well received. One stunt staged by the Pratt club occasioned considerable amusement. The club president, in rather gorgeous make-up, was introduced as the eloquent monarch of one of the Thousand Isles, and proceeded to deliver a spirited address in his "native" language. The fluent remarks of the pink-whiskered king were translated by another Rotarian who admitted that his interpretation was perhaps a bit liberal. Many good musical numbers were given by the local club and by the visitors.

®

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—With impressive ceremonies the Rotary Bridge and "Rotary Grove" were officially dedicated on August 22nd and were turned over to the citizens of the city by the Rotary club president. In the absence of the mayor, City Commissioner Burton accepted the gift on behalf of the city. In his brief presentation address, President Wherry said that the club was glad of this opportunity to serve the community.

The bridge is of concrete and spans City Creek, one of the most beautiful canyons in the West. It was erected at an approximate cost of $8,000 and was built as a memorial to Rotarians who have passed on since the local club was organized. It bears the following inscription:

1911 "SERVICE BEFORE SELF" 1922
In memory of its members who honored this motto and who have passed on, the Salt Lake City Rotary Club presents this bridge to lovers of nature who hold in affection this canyon.

The 125 Rotarians who attended the dedication have also constructed and widened a mile and a half of automobile road beyond the bridge site. For several years the local club has observed the fourth Tuesday of August as "Rotary Good Roads Day" and the occasion has always been productive of very tangible results.

"Rotary Grove" covering three acres and with accommodations for over 400 "picnickers" was made possible through the efforts of 80 Boy Scouts from Salt Lake City working under the direction of Rotarian Oscar Kirkham. The concrete tables and seat in the park bear the

Rotary emblem and the inscription, "Help Make City Creek Beautiful."

At the conclusion of the dedication the city and county officials complimented the Rotarians on their progressiveness and liberality and promised (with the assistance of the club) to extend the road six miles beyond the bridge. The county commissioner declared that the Rotary construction work was the most worth while program ever put over by any organization in the intermountain country.

The idea of the memorial was conceived when news of a Rotarian's death reached some of his fellow members while they were doing the manual labor on the road. It is the plan of the club to beautify a fresh portion of the park each year.

®

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—The Rotary Club of Christchurch, which was recently admitted to membership in Rotary International, is the third Rotary club to be organized in New Zealand, the other two being Auckland and Wellington. The preliminary organization work for this club was done by Rotarian George Fowlds, of Auckland, and the organization was completed by Rotarian A. F. Roberts, of Wellington. The Christchurch club's charter will be No. 1250, the President is J. A. Frostick, Pres. Kaiapoi Woolen Co., and the Secretary is Denys Hoare, 176 Hereford street.

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EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Evansville club acted as hosts to an inter-city meeting on Sept. 5th. The Princeton, Washington, Vincennes, Owensboro, Henderson, Olney, Mt. Carmel and Sterling clubs sent delegations to participate in the proceedings and to meet International President Ray Havens and Mrs. Havens.

The day was warm but interesting, for all the 300 Rotarians and Rotaryanns. President Havens and District Governor Frank Hatfield led the valuable discussions of club affairs which were held at the executive's session at noon in the country club. In the afternoon the Rotarians adjourned to the spacious lawns of the Woodmere hospital for another session, where Dr. C. E. Laughlin extended them the use of the grounds. Several lakes were close at hand, and aquatic sports by boys from the Y. M. C. A., stunts and other athletic sports kept the crowd amused. President Charles Dawes had charge of the speaking and program in the auditorium. District Governor Hatfield and International President Havens both gave splendid talks, and the singing of President and Mrs. Havens was a real treat, especially their song "Love Me Little Lady."

After dinner the crowd returned to the city and boarded the Ohio river steamer "Verne Swain" and enjoyed a moonlight ride. Another program was given on the boat which included stunts



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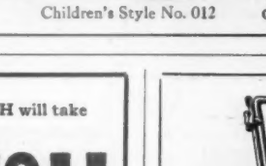


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and songs by President and Mrs. Havens and the Smiley boys. During the day President Havens held an informal reception for the boys of the DeMolay order of which he is a grand councillor. John Dyer, of Vincennes, past vice-president of Rotary International, was a guest.

®

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The regular meeting of this club on Sept. 5th was unique in that all of the involuntary past Rotarians residing in the city were the guests of the club. A special program was prepared for them and two of the former Rotarians gave brief talks on "How It Feels to be a Past Rotarian."

®

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.—The Wellsville club enjoyed one of the best days of its career on August 30th when 150 Rotarians and guests arrived at Paul B. Hanks' beautiful Sagamore Lodge for their first annual field day. A clam bake in charge of expert chefs, field sports, ball game, and a good movie, were some of the features. The Hornell club was well represented and took home many of the prizes. The Wellsville club with a present membership of fifty is rapidly becoming a real Rotary club. The attendance average for the eight months of 1922 is 90.80 per cent.

®

MATANZAS, CUBA—The Rotary Club of Matanzas gave an open-air party on the estate of Rotarian Jose Perez at which they entertained the public-school teachers of the city and presented them with gifts of wearing apparel for distribution among the poor children of their schools.

®

SHANGHAI, CHINA—Bell tents donated by the Rotary club were used by the American Boy Scouts of Shanghai when they spent their holiday at Wusih. The Rotarians also presented the Scouts with a full equipment of tools, benches, etc., valued at $250.

®

TAMPA, FLA.—The Rotary Club of Tampa got behind the Children's Home building-fund campaign to raise $35,000 needed to complete the home and worked 100 per cent in the "drive." When the campaign was concluded several hundred dollars of the total were lacking, so the Rotarians selected a baseball team which played the Kiwanis and the gate receipts of $600 were used for the fund. Kiwanis claimed the victory but inasmuch as the official scorer quit work from exhaustion early in the contest the claim cannot be established. Another game is now proposed to settle the argument.

®

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Rotary Club of Pittsburgh chartered the river steamboat "East St. Louis" on September 5th for a moonlight ride to Walnut Beach near Sewickley on the Ohio river. Their guests on this occasion were the mem-

bers of the Kiwanis, Quota and Lions clubs. Although the day had been intensely warm the ride proved very pleasant. Many valuable acquaintances were made which will und ubtedly be reflected in any community work the clubs may enter upon.

®

RICHMOND, VA.—Joe Turner, chairman International Committee on Rotary Education, of the Roanoke (Va.) club, and fifty Richmond Rotarians went to Fredericksburg in August to present the charter to the new club. Fredericksburg starts out with a fine bunch of fellows and much is expected of them. Some 65 Richmond Rotarians headed by Governor Trinkle, Mayor Ainslie, and State Highway Commissioner Hurley motored to Tappahannock early in September on a good roads booster trip. Efforts are being made to finance a hard-surface road to connect the latter point with Richmond, and the Rotarians are taking an active interest in the movement. Speeches, entertainment, a barbeque and a ball game, were features of the program.

®

KINGSTON, ONT.—Although a comparatively small club, Kingston is in a good position to promote international friendships, situated as it is near the border. Many Americans have been entertained at Kingston and the Kingston Rotarians in turn make many trips across the line to visit the United States clubs. Kingston Rotary also brought the Chautauqua to its city, arranged to send a couple of boys to the Y. M. C. A. camp, and looks forward to bigger things in the future.

®

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—"The United States has been our guiding star in matters of legislation and jurisprudence," Victor F. da Cunha, Brazilian consul, told members of the good fellowship committee of the Rotary club who called at the consulate recently to extend congratulations on the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Brazil. "The citizenship of America, and particularly of the Crescent City, is alert to the efforts being made by Brazil to make of that republic one of the great nations of South America," said Hal Thompson, who acted as spokesman for the Rotarians. "We in New Orleans," he continued, "are most desirous of fostering close relations between Rio de Janiero and this city and will bend every effort to this end."

Mr. da Cunha referred to the Centennial Exposition which is to be held in Rio de Janiero from September until March as marking an epoch in Brazilian development. He stated that his appreciation of the Rotarians' visit would be further expressed by a cable to his government.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.,—When the Philadelphia delegates returned from the Ed-



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May the beautiful spirit of Christmas
That permeates the air
And the wonderful spirit of Rotary
Surround you everywhere:
So may the feeling of Comradeship
Make glad your heart within—
To brighten the year that's going out
And the one that's coming in.

THIS beautiful Christmas wish is from one of our four Special Rotary Christmas Greetings.

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The other three are engraved and die-stamped with the Rotary Wheel in colors.

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We do not give medical advice nor do we seek to supplant the services of your physician. Our SERVICE is to make a periodical uranalysis and if there are indications of trouble, we advise you to take our report to your doctor. He is thus enabled to give you proper treatment in time.

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inburgh convention they brought back a novel idea. The Rotary club of Nottingham, England, had "adopted" Philadelphia as their "sister club" because of the similarity of industries of the two cities. In order to get the members of the two clubs better acquainted, the secretaries exchanged rosters. The classifications were carefully indexed and members in corresponding classifications have been asked to write to one another, exchanging greetings from time to time.

The Philadelphia club is pushing this means of promoting international goodwill, and it is believed that the relationship established through this correspondence will prove a lasting mutual benefit to the two clubs.

®

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—The visit of District Governor Frank H. Lamb on August 17th was the first visit of an officer of Rotary International to the Prince Rupert club. A special meeting was held in his honor to which the ladies were invited. In order to discover some of the orators of the club, thirty-three numbers representing the active members of the club were placed in a hat and the club president's wife drew out a few tickets at random. The club secretary held the key to the numbers, and the members whose names were drawn were assigned brief talks on varied topics. The men whose names were drawn were each able to speak well on the topic they were assigned, but the prize, a silid silver entree dish, was awarded Rotarian Syd Johnston for his speech on "Why I Got Married." Governor Lamb gave an inspiring and lucid explanation of Rotary principles.

®

ATHENS, GA.—The Athens club sponsored a two weeks' camp for 63 Boy Scouts at Mountain City, Ga. Rotarians Pendergraph and Sexton, both Scoutmasters, were in charge of the camp, and several others served on the Court of Honor. The boys worked hard and earned over 100 merit badges.

Some 200 boys and girls from various canning, pig and corn clubs throughout the state were gathered at the State Agricultural College at Athens for several days of intensive work. The Rotary club entertained them one evening with short talks, songs, Rotary fun, and much-appreciated warm-weather refreshments. The youngsters also put on some good stunts of their own. The Rotarians had offered prizes for stock and poultry judging—and baking. At their next luncheon they ate some of the best bread ever baked, a rather good illustration of a well-known Biblical quotation. The Athens club also sent 46 of its 54 members to the district meeting at Atlanta on Sept. 8. They came back determined to make the next year the best in the club's history.



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FREEPORT, ILL.—Fully 20,000 persons visited Freeport on Aug. 26th, when the 64th anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate was observed. The idea of the celebration originated with the Freeport Rotary club over a year ago, when Rotarian L. A. Fulwider suggested that the club make plans to secure such an event. The recent observance was the result of that suggestion, and the Rotary club also entertained the speakers of the day, Hon. Carl C. Schuyler, of Colorado, and Senator "Pat" Harrison, of Mississippi, Governor E. E. Baker and a large number of other distinguished guests at their noon meeting.

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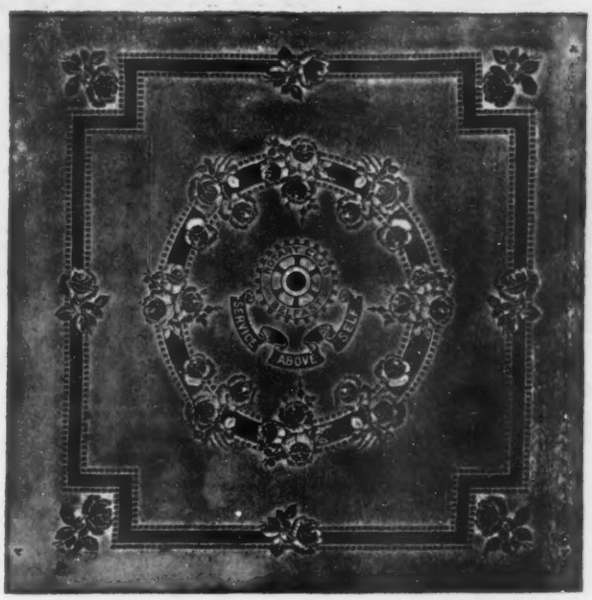
BATON ROUGE, LA.—For the fourth successive year the Rotary Club of Baton Rouge entertained the children of local Catholic and Protestant orphans' homes at a picnic at Riverside Park on the Comite river. The first picnic was held in 1918 at the suggestion of Dr. Charles McVea, an enthusiastic and lovable Rotarian. Before the time for the holding of the second annual picnic Dr. McVea died, and the club has established an annual McVea day in his memory.

The Rotarians, their wives and the guests of the day, reached the grounds after an half-hour drive in automobiles. Everything went smoothly and children and grown-ups played and sang till 1 o'clock when a bountiful luncheon was served on long tables spread under the trees. The fried chicken, pop and ice cream disappeared with amazing rapidity but there was enough for all. During and after the meal Jasper Ewing, official photographer of the Edinburgh convention took pictures of the crowd. Late in the afternoon the tired but happy crowd returned to town, convinced that they had attended the best picnic ever held under the auspices of the club.

®

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The Newport News club has adopted a resolution which provides for the setting aside of 6 per cent of the club receipts from all sources as "The Newport News Rotary Educational Fund" for the educati n of worthy boys who otherwise could not secure special training for successful work. The nomination of the boys will be made by the Boys' Work Committee and approved by the club directors who will administer the fund. This fund may also be increased by individual bequests. Each boy who receives assistance from the fund will give his note to return within five years from his use of the final installment, the sum loaned to him with 3 per cent interest, that it in turn may be used by other boys. This fund is similar to the student-help funds which are in existence in many leading colleges and which are supported by the alumni.

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A. F. SHELDON, in an address before the International Rotary Club's annual meeting in Edinburgh, described this book as "potent with possibilities of being a mighty contributing factor in the restoring of financial equilibrium and economic balance throughout the world."

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Book Reviews

(*Continued from page 198.*)

Specialized Accounting System

FROM time to time we are able to suggest the usage of books for special purposes, particularly in the line of technical performance. No technical works are more needed, these days, than in applied accounting. We have recommended one recently in accounting and systematizing for department stores.

Now we can suggest the usage of two other books of applied accounting, one (1) for the cost-keeping for machine shops, the other (2) for general contractors.

The latter was prepared for a business of any size, being expansive in its application of principles to details of any magnitude. Classification of accounts, instruction for the maintenance of all books and records, relations with all connecting interests and the inspection of all accounts by federal and state authorities, as well as complete descriptions of the making and use of all forms, are given with a fullness which makes the book adequate for immediate practical use.

The former book, which includes production engineering for the machine shop, carries the study and description from the organization through to the selling cost. Each book has its distinctive usefulness in the business to which its science is applied.

(1) Practical Accounting for General Contractors, by H. D. Grant. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1922. Forms; pp. 254; index.

(2) Production Engineering and Cost Keeping for Machine Shops, by William R. Basset and Johnson Heywood. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1922. Forms; pp. 311; index.

The United States Since 1864

IT will be a pleasure to inform our readers of the progressive issue of the succeeding volumes of this notable work. At the present moment, two volumes of the five are in the bookstores.

Professor Oberholtzer has written the story of the years 1865-1872, in a style full of brilliant life and activity, often warm with feeling, illuminated with word-pictures which form real scenes to the readers' eyes, and filled with the onrush of progress in current affairs of the time.

It is clear narrative, without bias.

His method is the presentation of a succession of narrative derived for its facts from the news, the biographies and the diaries of men of the day, placed against backgrounds full of realistic color and lifelikeness.

His style is not only convincing, it is so simple that its charm entrances one.

(*Continued on Page 223.*)

The Crippled-Children's Movement and the Personal Touch

(Continued from page 182.)

potatoes, and caught him in her arms. The men who witnessed that scene cannot speak of it without having the tears come to their eyes. Afterward, Alva attended a meeting of the Rotary Club, thanked the members for what they had done for him, and expressed the hope that some day he would be able to do something for crippled children.

Alva is now a grown man. He is supporting himself. He is the assistant superintendent of the Port Huron School for Cripples. Without natural arms or legs this enterprising young man operates a flivver and when he wants to make a 120-mile run to Toledo he just hops in and goes. There are other instances equally amazing. When a Rotarian who has been closely identified with this undertaking begins to talk about what can be done for cripples, his eyes shine with a new light, and you know that he has caught a new vision—the vision of unselfish service.

Edgar F. Allen, leader of the movement, alternately smoulders, burns, and blazes with enthusiasm over this undertaking. He has faced apparent defeat a dozen times, but he always wins out. He says he does it by "keeping on keeping on." In all his talk, however, he always gives credit to Rotarians for the way in which they have taken hold of this matter. His first real encouragement for helping crippled children came from the Rotarians of Ohio.

During a recent talk with Mr. Allen I questioned him as to the first steps to be taken by Rotary clubs in doing something for crippled children in their own town and county.

"FIRST of all," he began, "find out exactly what agencies are looking after crippled children in your community and get into touch with the leaders. That will prevent duplication of effort and win co-operation. Make a survey of hospitals and determine which institution is best equipped to care for cripples.

"You will sometimes find a doctor, a hospital, or maybe a private agency that is doing something, and doing it well as far as they go, but such activities are generally restricted to a city. The county is the unit for such activities. For example, Cleveland has a wonderful orthopedic center, but there are towns outside of Cleveland, in the same county, where practically nothing has been done. In order to handle that situation the Cleveland Rotary Club got into touch with the existing agencies, and worked out a plan to hold a clinic for the examination of crippled children.

"Every crippled child in the county that can be found, who is not receiving hospital or surgical attention, will be brought to the clinic, examined, and placed in an institution if it is curable. It is surprising how many boys and girls with crippled bodies are kept out of sight by parents because of fear of state institutions or owing to poverty. The Rotarian system of making calls and winning the confidence of parents is one that always gets results, because of the human touch.

"IN Toledo the Rotarians spend $14,000 a year for their work among crippled children," he continued. "The Cincinnati Rotarians have made a great success of their summer camp. I spent a Sunday there, and it was hard to tell which were having the most fun—the kids or the Rotarians who were looking after them. The camp for crippled children at Cincinnati is a permanent institution, and all is done in the name of Rotary.

"Going back to my first suggestion, let me reiterate: Find out first what is being done, and quietly fit in. However, if the field is clear, then Rotarians can take the lead and make a big thing of it just as they have done in many other Ohio towns.

"Should there be an organization in each state similar to the Ohio Society for crippled children?" I asked.

"By all means. That is the very first move. That gives solidarity to the undertaking, and enables the united clubs to get results that could not be obtained by a single club acting alone. The value of such organization was very clearly shown in Ohio when we wanted certain legislation. All the clubs striking together got laws passed that no one club working alone could have obtained. Legislation will be needed in other states, and when the time comes we will require an agency that can bring powerful pressure to bear upon the lawmakers from all directions.

"What is the financial plan?"

"In paying for the care of cripples we have it arranged in Ohio so that the expense bills for surgeons and hospital treatment is taken care of by the county from which the child comes. Care of the cripple is made a charge on money raised by taxes. No child in Ohio who is crippled need go without treatment for lack of money. General expenses outside of professional care are paid by the Rotarians through their state society. A fund is created for this purpose by raising $ a year from each member of the club. At the outset, however, we were obliged



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to obtain some money by personal solicitation. But now we are on an organized basis with a regular income. The International Society is being financed in a similar way from dues of 50 cents a year from each Rotarian. That system spreads the general expenses out so that no Rotarian is burdened, and creates a worth-while fund that will take care of our general expenses.

"YOU will note that we have built right up from the county, as a unit, and have formed state and international organizations. An international society will enable us to promote preventive work in a large way. We can then afford to conduct a scientific investigation into infantile paralysis, which is responsible for so many crippled children. Some plans can be worked out by which a child born crippled can be taken in hand and treated while the bones are still plastic. There are little folks in most of our schools who have slight physical defects that could be easily remedied, but at present it is nobody's business to look after them. Such cases must be handled tactfully. You see we must not only care for cripples now who have been neglected, but get at the causes, and do all within our power to stop the making of cripples. There is where Rotary comes into the undertaking.

"Looking at the matter from the viewpoint of local Rotary club interests, I know of no line of activity in which a club can engage that will give Rotarians a higher standing in public confidence, or a stronger grip on the community than to become active in this movement. Nobody will dispute the proposition that a crippled child is entitled to the birthright of a sound body and a trained mind. There are no questions of religion or politics involved.

"It appeals to active men of affairs because it is practical, and there is no question about results. I know of men who have taken an active part in gathering up children for clinics, who could not be interested in other welfare propositions. It made different men of them, and gave them a new interest in life.

"A Rotary club can very easily fritter away its time and money on small and limited objectives, but here is something that is as big as humanity itself. Judging by the responses and inquiries that are rolling in, the Rotarians are going to make a big success of the movement everywhere."

Rotarian C. D. von Engeln, of Ithaca, N. Y., of the department of Geology, Cornell University, recently visited the Barbados Islands and he has written for "The Rotarian" an article which describes the interesting scenery and picturesque life of the natives. Do not miss "A Ride on the Barbados Railroad," in the November Number.

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Book Reviews

(Continued from Page 220.)

particularly if the reader has lived through any portion of the years mentioned.

The active citizen, whose interests have been alive during the last fifty years of the great advancement of American affairs or any part of them, cannot afford to leave uncorrected or unadjusted his remembrance of the occurrences of those years. To him as well as to any flexible-minded American, this book is indispensable for knowledge, for enjoyment, for the fund of varied information which it will give him, and for a background of his business life and activity.

History of the United States Since the Civil War, by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer. In 5 vols. New York: Macmillan Co., 1922. Vol. I-11; pp. 649-649; index.

For the People and By the People

PRESENTED in a style of writing unusually lucid and agreeable in the reading, this work comes at a time when the national problems are becoming somewhat fogged with an apparently modern aggregation of newly-discovered aphasias, whereas, many of those problems are of long standing and are the outcome of the progressive economic growth of the country.

We are now in the midst of sweeping current issues with which many minds are wholly unequipped to cope. The least that any business man can do is to attempt to understand them, though he may decline to grapple with them. Such a lukewarm attitude, however, is inexcusable, for it is only through the united understanding and the united attack upon the defects in our national life that any recovery of our spiritual and moral position can be made effective.

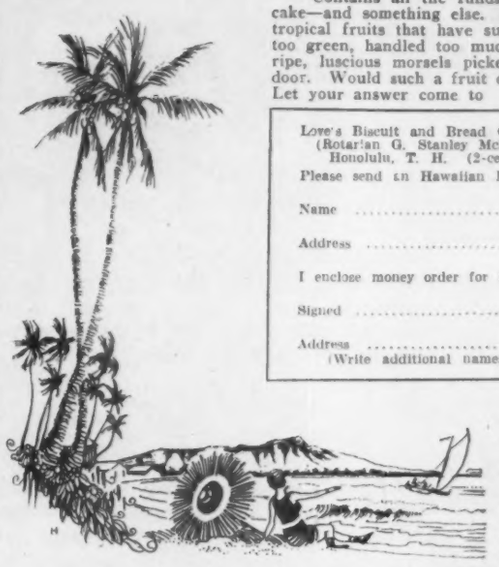
Every moral breakdown arises from misunderstanding of economic development or from exaggerated inflation of success and its rotten concommitants. Government does not become active until the people rise in their understanding. This work will help us to that understanding of many pressing questions; as well as informing us of the scope and accomplishments of many portions of our national government and the possibilities of still greater activity.

Problems in American Democracy, by Thames Ross Williamson. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1922. Pp. 567; bibliographies; index.

It has been suggested that a personal contact by correspondence between members of Rotary Clubs (engaged in the same line of business) widely separated by distances would prove beneficial, as through the exchange of ideas, periodicals, etc., much could be learned about conditions and peoples in other countries. Should such an exchange be desired on the part of any Rotarian, it is suggested that inquiries be addressed to Rotary International, 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

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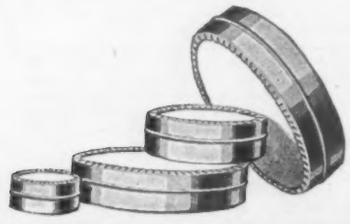
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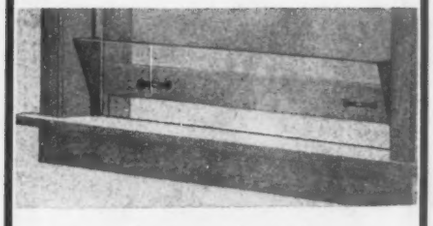
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Canterbury: Ancient and Modern

(*Continued from Page 188.*)

can be no doubt but that it was the oratory of Queen Bertha as well as the scene of the baptism of Ethelbert, King of Kent. Within the walls of this cradle of English Christianity, divine service has been celebrated for at least thirteen centuries, without interruption.

The ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey have a special historic interest to all Christians inasmuch as they mark the site of the first church built for St. Augustine and his companions after their favorable reception in 597 by Ethelbert, King of Kent. The earliest church on the site was that of St. Pancras the remains of which still exist. The Abbey Church itself and the adjacent buildings, have recently been excavated, disclosing among other remains of the deepest interest, the once beautiful Norman crypt.

Many other places of interest can, and perhaps ought to be referred to, but space forbids. It is well to remember the words of a great American Ambassador, "It is the bounden duty of every English-speaking man and woman to visit Canterbury at least once in their lives;" and there is now an added incentive for all Rotarians to do so, for in December last an informal luncheon was held to discuss the formation of a Rotary club in Canterbury. On February 9, 1922, the inaugural dinner was held at the County Hotel, the mayor of the city, Councillor Wright Hunt being elected president, Frank Amos, F. S. I. vice-president, William Andrew, honorary treasurer, and Alfred Baynton, honorary secretary. Canterbury is proud and rightly so, of being the oldest city in the world to adopt Rotary and through their secretary the local Rotarians express a hope that no Rotarian will come to England without deciding to visit Canterbury and give the members of the club the pleasure of conducting them around the beautiful city and through the historic cathedral.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Secretary Alfred Baynton has written that anyone contemplating a visit to England and desiring information is heartily invited to communicate with him at the Rotary club office, 18 Station Road, West, Canterbury. "I will welcome your letters," he says "and consider it a pleasurable duty to answer them."

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